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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

Question of Western Sahara

Report of the Secretary-General

1. The General Assembly, at its forty-eighth session, adopted, without a vote, resolution 48/49 on 10 December 1993, on the question of Western Sahara. The present report, which covers the period from 18 September 1993 to 30 September 1994, is submitted in pursuance of paragraph 6 of that resolution.

2. The Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), has continued to exercise his good offices with the parties concerned.

3. On 24 November 1993, the Secretary-General submitted a report 1/ to the Security Council in which he provided an account of the further efforts which he and his Special Representative, Sahabazada Yaqub-Khan (Pakistan), had made during the preceding months in order to resolve the issues still standing in the way of the implementation of the settlement plan for Western Sahara. 2/

4. The Secretary-General recalled in his report 1/ the basic positions of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (Frente POLISARIO) regarding the compromise proposal on the interpretation and application of the criteria for voter eligibility, 3/ which he had put forward to the two parties during his visit to the mission area from 31 May to 4 June 1993. Explaining certain key provisions of his compromise proposal, he reiterated that those provisions were a sound point of departure for determining potential participation in the referendum. However, the Frente POLISARIO maintained its substantial reservations about the compromise, as it remained concerned about the possible inclusion, in the electorate, of members of some tribal units which it did not consider as existing in the Territory.

5. The Security Council was informed that the Special Representative had explored the possibility of resuming the direct talks between the two parties which had been held in his presence in July 1993 at Laayoune. Encouraged by the interest shown by both sides and by the positive reaction of the Council, he had invited comments of the parties on the conditions and modalities for a second round. Ground rules for such a second round had been laid down in a memorandum of understanding dated 27 September 1993 addressed by the Special Representative to the two parties. It was eventually agreed that the talks would be resumed on 25 October 1993 in New York. While the memorandum of understanding gave to each party the right to choose the composition of its delegation, the presence of former POLISARIO officials in the Moroccan delegation was not considered by the Frente POLISARIO to be conducive to a propitious climate for dialogue. Under the circumstances, the meeting could not take place as scheduled.

6. The Secretary-General reported that, on 3 November 1993, the Chairman of the Identification Commission of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), Mr. Erik Jensen (Malaysia), had officially announced the launching of the process leading to the identification and registration of potential voters in the referendum. As a first step, the revised 1974 census lists and instructions for registration were to be published and made available to the population, and the application forms for participation in the referendum were to be distributed. The Identification Commission had prepared a supplement to the revised lists, adding the names of those individuals excluded from the 1991 revision because they had not reached 18 years of age at that time. On 19 November 1993, following a series of meetings with the Identification Commission, the Moroccan authorities had agreed to implement the initial stages foreseen in the work programme of the Commission. The revised lists of the 1974 census and supplement to the lists had thus been announced and made accessible to the population in Laayoune on 22 November 1993. On the same day, the Frente POLISARIO, which had indicated its readiness to begin the process as soon as similar action was taken on the Moroccan side, had taken steps, in consultation with the Commission, to make the revised lists available to the population in one refugee camp in the Tindouf area.

7. In the same report, 1/ the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that the appointment of Brigadier-General André Van Baelen (Belgium) as Force Commander of MINURSO had been renewed on 1 October 1993 for an additional one-year period. Pending the fulfilment of the conditions necessary for the commencement of the transitional period in accordance with the settlement plan, the military mandate of MINURSO had remained restricted to monitoring and verifying the cease-fire in effect since 6 September 1991. Violations of the cease-fire had been without exception of a non-violent nature and thus had not resulted in casualties on either side.

8. The Security Council was also informed that the Police Commissioner, Colonel Jürgen Friedrich Reimann (Germany), had arrived in the mission area early in June 1993, followed by deployment of the Security (Civil Police) Unit of MINURSO. The main responsibility of the security component of MINURSO was to ensure that order was maintained in and around the identification and registration offices.

9. In a letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General dated 6 December 1993, 4/ the members of the Council agreed that a compromise proposal referred to in his report 1/ was a sound framework for determining potential participation in the referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara as foreseen in the settlement plan. They welcomed his determination to move ahead and proceed with voter identification and registration. They reaffirmed the role of the Secretary-General as guarantor of an objective and impartial referendum and expected any difficulties with the compromise to be resolved by early 1994.

10. On 15 February 1994, in a statement read by his representative at the opening session of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Secretary-General said that Western Sahara continued to be of concern to the international community. The General Assembly had recently adopted, for the fifth time, a consensus resolution on the question. He expressed the firm belief that the unanimity over five consecutive years reflected the political will of the international community to bring about the final settlement of the conflict as quickly as possible (A/AC.109/PV.1429).

11. On 10 March 1994, the Secretary-General submitted a report 5/ to the Security Council in pursuance of Council resolution 809 (1993) of 2 March 1993, his previous report to the Council of 24 November 1993 1/ and the letter addressed to him by the President of the Security Council dated 6 December 1993. 4/

12. The Secretary-General reported that, during the preceding months, he and his Special Representative had held consultations at the highest level with the two parties, the two neighbouring countries and OAU to find ways of settling the remaining difficulties. The assurances provided by his Special Representative that objectivity and sound judgement would govern the Identification Commission at every stage of its work had thus far proved to be insufficient to allay the concerns of the Frente POLISARIO over the compromise proposal. Nevertheless, the Secretary-General remained confident that his proposals constituted a sound compromise and that they could be implemented in a fair and judicious manner. He observed that, in the meantime, applications for participation in the referendum had proceeded in Laayoune and the Tindouf area. However, the completion of the identification and registration process remained uncertain in the absence of agreement by the Frente POLISARIO to the compromise as a whole.

13. The Secretary-General recalled that, in the concluding remarks of the compromise text 3/ put forward to the two parties, he had pointed out that it could not, of course, be expected to meet all their concerns or conform entirely to their views. Nevertheless, the interpretation of the criteria and the procedures for verification represented a compromise between conflicting positions that was even-handed and fair. Furthermore, the text was aimed at establishing as judiciously as possible a Saharan electorate for determining the future of the Territory of Western Sahara.

14. The Secretary-General further recalled in his report 5/ that the goal of the settlement plan on which all were agreed was the holding of a free, fair and impartial referendum for the people of Western Sahara, organized and conducted

by the United Nations in cooperation with OAU and without any military or administrative constraints. Four essential conditions had to be met for that goal to be achieved and for MINURSO to be able to carry out its responsibilities effectively and impartially; the support and backing of the Security Council; the full cooperation of the two parties; the cooperation and support of the neighbouring countries; and the necessary financial resources.

15. Taking fully into account the above observations, and in view of the decision of the Security Council, in its resolution 809 (1993), to ensure that the referendum took place without any further delays, the Secretary-General offered three options for the Council to consider. Under Option A, the United Nations would proceed to hold the referendum in December 1994 on the basis of the compromise proposal, regardless of the cooperation of either party. Under Option B, the Identification Commission would continue its work during a prescribed period, by the end of which the Council would review the progress achieved and decide on the next course of action for the fulfilment of the United Nations mandate for Western Sahara. Meanwhile, the United Nations would continue its efforts to obtain the cooperation of both parties on the basis of the compromise proposal. Under Option C, the Council would conclude that the cooperation of both parties in the completion of the identification and registration process could not be obtained and would decide either that the whole MINURSO operation should be phased out within a given time-frame or that the registration and identification process should be suspended but that a reduced United Nations military presence should be retained to encourage respect for the cease-fire.

16. On 29 March 1994, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 907 (1994), in which the Council agreed to the course of action outlined in Option B of the Secretary-General's report. 5/ In this course of action, the Identification Commission would analyse all applications received and proceed with the identification and registration of potential voters by 30 June 1994, on the basis of the compromise proposal on the interpretation and application of the criteria for voter eligibility, the terms of reference of the Identification Commission, and the relevant provisions of the settlement plan. The Council supported the Secretary-General's intention to continue efforts to obtain the cooperation of both parties and urged strict compliance with the timetable of Option B, with a view to holding the referendum by the end of 1994. The Secretary-General was requested to report to the Council not later than 15 July 1994 on progress achieved in the work of the Commission as well as other aspects relevant to the fulfilment of the settlement plan.

17. In pursuance of the above resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Security Council on 12 July 1994. 6/ The Council was informed that the Chairman of the Identification Commission, Mr. Erik Jensen, had been appointed Deputy Special Representative on 15 March 1994. In conformity with the settlement plan, he was in charge of the Mission during any absence of the Special Representative from the Mission area. Upon the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 907 (1994), the Deputy Special Representative requested urgent meetings with both parties to discuss implementation of that resolution. In the course of these meetings, each party agreed to implement the provisions of the resolution. The Frente POLISARIO confirmed their agreement in a letter to the Deputy Special Representative dated 30 April 1994. In a letter to the

Secretary-General dated 20 May 1994, His Majesty King Hassan II reiterated the commitment of the Government of Morocco to respect the deadlines set by the Security Council.

18. During the reporting period, application forms for participation in the referendum were provided to the parties, as requested, for distribution to potential voters. As requested by the Special Representative, both sides began delivering completed application forms to the Identification Commission in May 1994 to enable it to analyse the data received and start identifying and registering potential voters early in June. Meanwhile, clear procedures and guidelines were developed to assist the identification teams in their work. Information sheets were to be given to applicants, explaining the identification process step by step. The sheikhs and official observers, that is, representatives of the two parties and OAU, were also to be provided with written instructions defining their duties. As agreed in exchanges of letters between the Special Representative and the Government of Morocco, Frente POLISARIO and the Government of Algeria between May and October 1993, it was understood that, in the performance of their duties with the Identification Commission, the sheikhs and observers of the parties were accorded immunities and privileges under articles VI and VII of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.

19. The Secretary-General observed in his report 6/ that the Identification Commission had focused its efforts on achieving the agreement and cooperation of both parties in order to proceed with the identification of potential voters. As a result, the Commission succeeded in completing, with the cooperation of the parties, all the necessary groundwork for launching the operation. The Commission was to have started identifying potential voters on 8 June 1994, with the assistance of the tribal chiefs (sheikhs) and in the presence of observers of the two parties and OAU. However, difficulties over the designation of OAU observers, described in the following paragraph, could not be resolved in time to enable the Commission to start as scheduled.

20. On 2 June 1994, a note verbale from MINURSO advised Morocco of the imminent start of the identification and registration operation and the participation of two OAU officials who had been designated as observers by the OAU secretariat in August 1993 on instructions from the then Chairman of OAU. Morocco was also advised that those observers would be accorded immunities and privileges in accordance with articles VI and VII of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations. In a letter to the Secretary-General dated 8 June 1994, the Prime Minister of Morocco confirmed the agreement of his Government to the observers' immunities and privileges. However, he reiterated the position of his Government that they should be designated personally by the current Chairman of OAU, as expressed in a previous letter to the Secretary-General dated 19 August 1993. He specified that they should not be officials of the OAU secretariat. Questioning the impartiality of that organization, he said Morocco had hoped that OAU would, at the very least, have suspended membership of the "Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR)" until completion of the referendum.

21. In response to a note verbale from MINURSO dated 8 June 1994, the Frente POLISARIO accepted on 11 June 1994 the status conferred on the OAU observers.

The POLISARIO leadership subsequently stressed that the identification operation could only begin with an OAU presence.

22. In order to overcome the difficulty over the OAU observers, the Secretary-General held extensive consultations with the current Chairman and the Secretary-General of OAU and with other interested parties. In letters to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Tunisia and the Secretary-General of OAU dated 17 June 1994, he drew the attention of President Ben Ali and Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim to the position of Morocco on the question. Under the circumstances and in order not to delay further the beginning of the identification and registration operation, he invited President Ben Ali, in his capacity as current Chairman of OAU, to designate his representatives as soon as possible, in consultation with the Secretary-General of OAU.

23. In the same report, 6/ the Secretary-General provided an overview of the main elements of the settlement plan, and activities undertaken or to be undertaken accordingly. He recalled that the plan provided for a transitional period starting on D-Day, during which the United Nations would have sole and exclusive responsibility for the organization and conduct of the referendum. All prisoners of war from both sides would be released under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross. The Moroccan troops in the Territory would be reduced to a level not exceeding 65,000 and, with limited exceptions, would be located in static or defensive positions along the same wall. The POLISARIO troops would be confined to locations designated by the Special Representative. All Saharan political prisoners and detainees would be released. Laws or measures which could obstruct the conduct of a free and fair referendum would be suspended. A referendum commission would be established to assist the Special Representative in the organization and conduct of the referendum. Those Western Saharans who were identified as eligible to vote in the referendum and who wished to return to the Territory to do so would be repatriated under the auspices of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The referendum, by which the people of Western Sahara would choose between independence and integration with Morocco, would be held 24 weeks after D-Day and its results proclaimed within 72 hours.

24. The Secretary-General indicated in his report 6/ that he intended, in subsequent weeks, to give priority to the conclusion of a code of conduct and the confinement of troops in designated locations. On the assumption that the Identification Commission would soon be able to proceed with the identification and registration of potential voters, and that the Security Council subsequently decided to hold the referendum, it was also the Secretary-General's intention to recommend in his next report that the transitional period should start on 1 October 1994 and that the referendum should take place on 14 February 1995.

25. In a statement made by its President on 29 July 1994, 7/ the Security Council noted that, in the light of delays in the registration process, the Secretary-General had proposed a revised timetable for the organization and conduct of the referendum on 14 February 1995. The Council looked forward to his next report, at the end of August 1994, on the basis of which it hoped to be able to take appropriate decisions on the organization and timing of the referendum. It welcomed the goodwill shown by the parties thus far and urged them to continue to cooperate with the Secretary-General and MINURSO to ensure the earliest possible implementation of the settlement plan.

26. As a result of his consultations, the Secretary-General received a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Tunisia on 23 July 1994, in which President Ben Ali provided a "unique and indivisible" list of four OAU observers, comprising the two observers previously designated and two others. Subsequently, the Identification Commission planned to start identifying and registering potential voters on 8 August 1994. However, owing to the unavailability of one newly designated OAU observer and delays in the arrival of his replacement in the Mission area, the operation did not begin until 28 August.

27. From 28 to 31 August 1994, the Identification Commission identified the first 400 applicants, who were members of two tribal subgroups with which the Commission had decided, in consultation with the parties, to start the process. The operation was conducted with the assistance of the sheikhs concerned and in the presence of the observers of the two parties and OAU. It took place simultaneously at the identification and registration centres set up in Laayoune and one refugee camp in the Tindouf area. During the process, the observers of the parties and OAU were of the general view that the operation had been conducted with appropriate transparency and rigour. The Deputy Special Representative also noted the degree of cooperation between all parties concerned. The operation had to be adjourned on 1 September 1994 because of previous official commitments of one OAU observer, but was resumed on 21 September. Meanwhile, the Identification Commission continued to computerize and analyse the 81,500 completed application forms it had collected thus far. In a letter to the parties dated 21 September 1994, the Deputy Special Representative set 15 October 1994 as the deadline for the receipt of applications. As of 30 September, the Identification Commission had identified a total of about 1,400 potential voters.

28. On the basis of the above, the submission of the next report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council in pursuance of Council resolution 907 (1994) of 29 March 1994 has been deferred to the second half of October 1994. As indicated in the statement by the President of the Security Council of 29 July 1994, 7/ it is expected that the Security Council will then be able to take appropriate decisions on the organization and timing of the referendum.

Notes

1/ S/26797.

2/ S/21360 and S/22464.

3/ S/26185, annex I.

4/ S/26848.

5/ S/1994/283.

6/ S/1994/819.

7/ S/PRST/1994/39.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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Agenda item 88
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 7 October 1994 from the Permanent Representatives of the Russian Federation and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to enclose the texts of the joint statements on strategic stability and nuclear security (annex I) and on partnership for economic progress (annex II), signed by the President of the United States of America, Mr. W. J. Clinton, and the President of the Russian Federation, Mr. B. N. Yeltsin, on 28 September 1994 in Washington.

We would be grateful if you could circulate the present letter and its annexes as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 88, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Madeleine K. ALBRIGHT
Permanent Representative of
the United States of America
to the United Nations

(Signed) Sergei V. LAVROV
Permanent Representative of the
Russian Federation to the
United Nations

ANNEX I

Joint statement on strategic stability and nuclear security by the Presidents of the Russian Federation and the United States of America

Presidents Yeltsin and Clinton underscored that, with the end of the cold war, major progress has been achieved with regard to strengthening global strategic stability and nuclear security. Both Russia and the United States are significantly reducing their nuclear forces. Important steps have been taken to detarget strategic missiles. Multilateral negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear test ban have begun. The Presidents noted the key role of the Non-Proliferation Treaty in ensuring global stability.

President Yeltsin outlined the initiative Russia presented to the United Nations General Assembly for a treaty among the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council for a halt to the production of fissile materials for weapons, a ban on the re-use of fissile materials in weapons, further elimination of nuclear warheads, and reduction of strategic delivery systems.

President Clinton outlined the ideas he described at the United Nations General Assembly for cooperation in advancing nuclear non-proliferation, particularly to enhance the security of nuclear materials and to prevent nuclear smuggling.

The Presidents discussed these initiatives, of which they had informed each other in advance and which reflected shared goals and certain common proposals designed to contribute to nuclear non-proliferation. In this regard, the Presidents agreed that the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, given their responsibilities as nuclear Powers, have a special role to play.

Russia and the United States will work with the other permanent members, as well as other countries, to ensure a successful outcome at the 1995 Non-Proliferation Treaty conference that produces an indefinite and unconditional extension of the NPT, to conclude a comprehensive nuclear test-ban treaty at the earliest possible date, and to achieve a global prohibition on the production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons. The Presidents also agreed on the desirability of continuing their respective moratoria on nuclear-weapon tests.

The Presidents welcomed the ongoing deactivation and dismantlement of strategic nuclear systems by the parties to the START I Treaty and the implementation of the 14 January 1994 Trilateral Statement. They welcomed the real possibility to bring the START I Treaty and the Lisbon Protocol into force in the very near future and pledged full cooperation to this end. The Presidents agreed that their defence ministers would exchange information every three months on strategic systems that have been deactivated and eliminated.

The Presidents confirmed their intention to seek early ratification of the START II Treaty, once the START I Treaty enters into force, and expressed their desire to exchange START II instruments of ratification at the next Russia-United States summit meeting

In an important new development, the Presidents concurred that, once the START II Treaty is ratified, Russia and the United States would proceed to deactivate all strategic delivery systems to be reduced under START II by removing their nuclear warheads or taking other steps to remove them from alert status.

The Presidents instructed their experts to intensify their dialogue to compare conceptual approaches and to develop concrete steps to adapt the nuclear forces and practices on both sides to the changed international security situation and to the current spirit of Russian-United States partnership, including the possibility, after ratification of START II, of further reductions of, and limitations on, remaining nuclear forces. They also discussed the prospect for confidence-building and transparency measures in this area. The Presidents consider that, as the political partnership develops, there will be new opportunities to strengthen stability through openness and transparency.

President Clinton described to President Yeltsin the unilateral adjustments the United States will make in its strategic and non-strategic nuclear forces and safety, security and use control practices as a result of the recently completed nuclear posture review. President Yeltsin noted these United States changes as a manifestation of the new relationship between Russia and the United States and described the comparable review of measures under way in Russia to reduce Russian nuclear forces and improve their safety. The Presidents agreed that each side would independently consider further unilateral steps, as appropriate, with regard to their respective nuclear forces.

The Presidents discussed the benefits of reductions in and enhancements to the security of non-strategic forces.

The Presidents agreed on the fundamental importance of preserving the viability and integrity of the ABM Treaty. Noting the recent progress made on the issue of ABM/TMD demarcation and multilateralization of the ABM Treaty, the Presidents instructed their respective delegations, working with the other participating States, to complete agreement on remaining issues in the shortest possible time.

Both sides have an interest in developing and fielding effective theatre missile defence systems on a cooperative basis. The Presidents agreed that the two sides will conduct a joint exercise of theatre missile defences and early warning of missile launches. This exercise would contribute to providing a basis for Russian and United States forces to operate together, for example, in peace-keeping operations.

Proceeding from the principles of partnership and reciprocity, the Presidents agreed to work together to develop broad bilateral and multilateral cooperation on assuring nuclear security as follows:

- Cooperate on a bilateral and multilateral basis, including through the exchange of appropriate information, to prevent illegal trade in nuclear materials and undertake measures to strengthen the regime of control and physical protection of such materials.

- Exchange detailed information at the next meeting of the Gore-Chernomyrdin Commission on aggregate stockpiles of nuclear warheads, on stocks of fissile materials and on their safety and security. The sides will develop a process for exchanging this information on a regular basis.

- Direct their Joint Working Group on Nuclear Safeguards, Transparency and Irreversibility to pursue by March 1995 further measures to improve confidence in and increase the transparency and irreversibility of the process of reducing nuclear weapons.

- Facilitate broad cooperation among appropriate agencies in both countries to ensure effective control, accounting and physical protection of nuclear materials.

- Facilitate cooperative programmes between Russian and United States national laboratories in the stress of safety, physical protection, control and accounting of nuclear materials.

- Deepen cooperation between the Russian Ministry of Defence and United States Department of Defense in the area of ensuring nuclear security.

- Implement a joint plan to expedite construction of a new, long-term storage facility for fissile materials from dismantled nuclear weapons at Mayak.

- Taking a broad view of strategic stability and bearing in mind the need to control all types of weapons of mass destruction, the Presidents agreed on:

- The importance of continued, full, mutual and reciprocal implementation of the September 1992 United States-Russian-United Kingdom Statement on Biological Weapons as a means of gaining confidence that offensive biological weapons programmes have been terminated.

- The need for adherence by all States to the Chemical Weapons Convention and for universal application of its provisions, as well as the need for adoption without delay of measures that make it possible to bring the CWC into force; and the need to resolve without delay the

outstanding issues related to the Bilateral Destruction Agreement and the Wyoming Memorandum of Understanding.

By the President of the
Russian Federation:

(Signed) Boris N. YELTSIN

By the President of the United
States of America:

(Signed) William J. CLINTON

Washington, 28 September 1994

ANNEX II

Partnership for Economic Progress

Joint statement on principles and objectives for the development of trade, economic cooperation and investment between the Russian Federation and the United States of America

The Russian Federation and the United States of America;

Believing that strong economic ties and cooperation can contribute significantly to the building of strong, friendly relations and acceleration of the development of free markets, economic growth and job creation in both countries;

Based on continuing progress by the Russian Federation in steps to create a market economy and more open commercial and investment environment, including the necessary legal and financial conditions;

Desiring to build a strategic economic partnership between the two countries and accelerate and give vibrancy to the efforts of their private and commercial sectors to develop commercial projects on the basis of trade, joint ventures, and foreign direct investment;

Noting the positive trends and developments in the legal, commercial and financial frameworks for bilateral trade, economic cooperation and investment;

Positively assessing steps by the Russian Federation in creating a market economy, and by the United States of America in extending technical assistance to support, on a bilateral and multilateral basis, market reforms in the Russian Federation and the development of bilateral commercial relations;

Noting the complementarity of the Russian and American economies for the development of key economic sectors and the significant potential for development of mutually beneficial commercial ventures between the two countries;

Reaffirming their commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter for Russian-American Partnership and Friendship of 17 June 1992, and the principles of the Vancouver (April 1993) and Moscow (January 1994) Declaration by the Presidents of both countries;

Noting the important role of the Joint Commission for Economic and Technological Cooperation in creating the conditions for strengthening Russian-United States economic cooperation;

Have adopted the following Principles and Objectives for the development of trade, economic cooperation and investment relations:

Trade

The Russian Federation and the United States of America seek to establish a normal trade relationship as quickly as feasible, to support a rapid increase in bilateral commerce. Great value is placed on the Agreement on Trade Relations in force between the Russian Federation and the United States of America and both countries are committed to carry out fully the provisions of this Agreement.

The United States recognizes the significance of the removal of Russia from application of the provisions of Title IV of the United States Trade Act of 1974 (the Jackson-Vanik Amendment). The United States Administration has made a positive determination that Russia is in full compliance with Title IV criteria and will consult with the United States Congress at an early date concerning legislation to remove Russia from application of Title IV.

Both countries welcome the work of the Russia-United States Joint Commission for Economic and Technological Cooperation and its various bilateral committees, including the Russia-United States Intergovernmental Business Development Committee, to contribute to the expansion of bilateral trade and investment, and will utilize the Business Development Committee as a means for frequent consultation on the means of improving the environment for commercial growth. Each side will use its best efforts to implement measures supporting trade expansion and to remove obstacles to trade development.

Russia and the United States note that as of 30 September 1993, the United States has extended to qualifying Russian exports eligibility for duty-free entrance into the United States under the United States Generalized System of Preferences programme covering 4,400 products, and that during 1994 United States technical experts will provide information to Russian officials and entrepreneurs on effective utilization of the GSP programme.

The United States expects to extend the benefits of the GSP programme to Russia for so long as its programme authority and Russian eligibility under authorizing legislation permit. Russia will review the possibility of removing certain tariff barriers impeding development of trade.

Both countries will facilitate trade and investment expansion through the dissemination of reliable and comprehensive economic data, transparent and stable commercial laws and regulations, and active promotion of business contacts and facilitating access to commercial market information. Noting the provisions of the Russia-United States Agreement on Trade Relations concerning transparency of new laws and regulations, the United States believes it would be useful if Russia adopted procedures for public comment on proposed changes to commercial laws and regulations, as well as advance notification and publication of proposed changes. Until such procedures are in place, both countries through the Business Development Committee will facilitate the timely exchange of information on legislation and regulations as they are adopted.

Market access: Each country desires to provide liberal access to its market for the other's goods and services. They are committed to avoid trade

frictions and facilitate access consistent with fair trade practices and their respective trade laws.

The Russia-United States Business Development Committee is an important forum for discussions of current and potential market access issues and for the development of recommended policies and regulations which would support expanded trade and investment.

Recognizing that Russia is an economy in transition to a free market, the United States will give priority attention to the special market access problems Russia faces as it continues its economic transition. The United States Administration will consult with the United States Congress on this subject.

Market access issues will be addressed from a broader bilateral perspective through the business Development Committee's Market Access Working Group. This Group will consider initiatives designed to reduce barriers to mutual market access, taking into account the unique problems Russia faces as an economy in transition.

Russia and the United States will immediately work to address Russia's concerns with United States anti-dumping laws, beginning with procedures to disseminate information designed to prevent unfair trade and procedures designed to facilitate participation in anti-dumping proceedings if unfair trade occurs. They agree to discuss changing market trends resulting from Russia's transition to a market economy and integration into the global trading system.

Both countries recognize that tariff-reducing measures, consistent with GATT/WTO principles, will provide an important stimulus to bilateral trade and investment. They also intend to review and seek prompt removal of technical barriers to trade through both bilateral cooperation and unilateral measures. The reduction of such tariff and technical barriers to trade will lead to increased investment and promote the development and growth of economically healthy, globally competitive domestic industries.

Both countries consider cooperation in international standardization and openness of conformity assessment indispensable to eliminating or avoiding the creation of technical barriers to trade, and intend to proceed vigorously with the programme of work agreed upon in the Joint Communiqué on Cooperation in Conformity Assessment issued in Moscow on 16 December 1993, at the conclusion of the meetings of the Joint Commission for Economic and Technological Cooperation led by Prime Minister Victor Chernomyrdin and Vice-President Albert Gore. They consider progress in product certification, testing and quality assurance to be of priority for telecommunications equipment, drugs, pharmaceuticals and medical devices.

The United States looks forward to the implementation by Russia of a trade regime that would speed its accession to the GATT/WTO and open the way to application of GATT/WTO principles in their bilateral trade. The United States supports Russia's accession to the GATT/WTO and expresses its readiness to extend appropriate technical assistance and to consult concerning the process of accession.

Intellectual property rights: Russia and the United States look forward to continued cooperation under the Working Group on Intellectual Property Matters, established by the Agreement on Trade Relations between the Russian Federation and the United States of America.

The United States recognizes Russia's considerable progress in enacting intellectual property rights legislation. Both sides consider effective enforcement of those laws to be important. In particular, the United States considers protection for pharmaceuticals, computer software, sound recordings, books and integrated circuit layout designs to be of primary importance. The United States side looks forward to Russia's rapid accession to the Berne Convention on the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.

Closer economic cooperation and commercial partnership: The two countries share the view that their two economies are complementary in many ways and that the extent of economic cooperation currently existing between the two is only a small fraction of its potential. They agree that the two economies could benefit strongly from the elimination of trade and commercial barriers between them.

Russia and the United States concur that Russia must take additional market-oriented steps for trade and commercial cooperation to reach its potential. Both agree that closer economic cooperation will have a beneficial effect on bolstering the continued market transformation of Russia's economy.

The elimination of barriers to trade and investment and increased commercial cooperation will emphasize the totally changed nature of the relationship between the two countries to one of strategic economic partnership.

In this context, Russia and the United States at an appropriate time could consider future arrangements to enhance their bilateral economic relationship. They also will work through the Business Development Committee forum to identify measures for achieving closer commercial integration.

Investment and finance

The two sides note favourably the June 1992 Treaty on the Encouragement and Reciprocal Protection of Investment that has been signed by the heads of both States and that has been approved by the United States Senate. They agree that ratification by the Russian Federation Federal Assembly and its prompt entry into force is a critical goal to be achieved in improving the Russian investment environment for American companies.

They also agree that the steps taken by Russia pursuant to President Yeltsin's Decree 1466 of 27 September 1993 form the basis for moving forward with administrative and legislative actions to further improve the investment climate in Russia. They share the opinion that bilateral discussions that include the business communities of both countries will be the most rapid way of identifying the precise actions that are needed.

Support for reform: The United States reaffirms its support for Russia's efforts to establish a market economy and offers continuing active assistance to the process of reform.

In particular, the United States welcomes Russia's intention to establish new incentives, consistent with international standards and agreements including the GATT/WTO, to attract foreign direct investment, to continue its highly successful privatization programme, to take additional steps to liberalize the economy and foreign trade by freeing prices and opening up its markets to the world at large, and to enforce the right of private land ownership.

Russia acknowledges and welcomes the support of the United States for its reform efforts and will continue to cooperate closely to identify ways in which the two nations can work together to expedite Russia's transformation into a market system.

Russia is committed to a continuous process of market reform. Russia and the United States recognize that trade and investment activities between the two countries, based on private sector commerce, will provide the foundations for sustained growth now and in the future. Such trade and investment activities will help both nations acquire new technology and know-how and the resulting capital flows will be an important source of financing for both nations that will support reform, create new jobs and improve the quality of life in both countries.

Russia and the United States agree that the development of a climate hospitable towards foreign direct investment could result in tens of billions of dollars of new direct investment in Russia, and could generate a much closer commercial relationship between the business communities of both countries. Russia and the United States will work through the Business Development Committee to identify and eliminate barriers to investment, including sector-specific issues.

"Commercial partnership programme": Russia and the United States undertake to establish a "Commercial partnership programme" to enhance existing bilateral and multilateral agreements by providing detailed guidelines and milestones based on the principles outlined in this document for achieving closer commercial cooperation. The Commercial partnership programme will be developed in several stages, based on continuing progress in political and economic reforms by Russia and in the flow of commerce between the two nations. Each stage will involve implementation and expansion of specific programmes to encourage company-to-company cooperation and expanded trade and investment. The Business Development Committee will coordinate the identification and implementation of specific steps towards this goal.

Industry cooperation: The two countries believe that private sector efforts are vital to the success of Russia's creation of a market economy. Industry cooperation in key sectors will provide the necessary capital business expertise to support economic development. Economic competition generated through private sector cooperation will benefit both countries by improving product quality and manufacturing efficiency, and by creating jobs.

Russia and the United States agree that investment and trade in the oil and gas sector provide Russia with an opportunity to attract United States capital and technology on a vast scale, far beyond resources available from foreign assistance. They understand the desirability of taking earliest possible steps in Russia to attract foreign capital and to provide an attractive investment climate, including realization of production sharing agreements, stable and reasonable tax and export regimes, and equal and predictable access to pipelines, in line with the European Energy Charter Treaty.

Russia and the United States declare that investment and trade in other industry sectors, as well, are essential to overall economic development. Agribusiness and food processing, aerospace, mining, medical devices and pharmaceuticals, telecommunications, transportation, environmental equipment, housing, and defence conversion are priority sectors for cooperation. Both countries will consider appropriate measures for supporting joint ventures in designated sectors.

FOR THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION:

(Signed) Boris N. YELTSIN

FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

(Signed) William J. CLINTON

28 September 1994
Washington

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

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10 October 1994

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Forty-ninth session
Agenda items 8 and 89 (e)

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: GLOBAL CONFERENCE ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES

Letter dated 7 October 1994 from the Chairman of the Second Committee to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to inform you that, at its 3rd meeting, the Second Committee of the General Assembly decided to recommend to the Assembly that the general discussion of sub-item 89 (e), entitled "Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States", be held in a plenary meeting of the General Assembly, on the understanding that action would be taken in the Second Committee. I would appreciate it if this question could be considered at the next meeting of the General Committee.

(Signed) Sher Afgan KHAN
Chairman of the Second Committee
of the General Assembly

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10 October 1994
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Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 12

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Letter dated 10 October 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you, attached, the text of the Tangier Declaration adopted by the Pan-African Conference of Ministers of the Civil Service held in Tangier (Morocco) on 20 and 21 June 1994.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 12.

(Signed) Ahmed SNOUSSI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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ANNEX

Tangier Declaration

The African Ministers of the Civil Service, at the invitation of the Kingdom of Morocco, met in Tangier on 20 and 21 June 1994 at a Pan-African Conference jointly organized by the Department for Development Support and Management Services of the United Nations Secretariat and the African Training and Research Centre in Administration for Development (CAFRAD).

Reflecting on the general theme of inter-African cooperation in the civil service and administrative reform, and having inventoried and examined the whole range of issues relating to the functioning of civil services, human resources management and the general environment of administration in Africa,

The Conference considers that the political and economic upheavals of recent years place new responsibilities on African public administrations; they are not only called upon to pursue their activities relating to economic growth and the development of basic infrastructural facilities, but are also required to assume other, no less important functions; ensuring social development, combating socio-economic disparities, preparing appropriate conditions for the development of the private sector, both national and foreign, and modernizing administrative structures while seeking to respond to a twofold demand - to ensure a civil service that is close to the citizens and to provide quality services.

To this end, the Conference considers that any sustainable economic and social development must be backed by an efficient, competent and responsible administration.

It considers that investment in human resources constitutes the essential basis for the development of nations and a principal factor in achieving progress and welfare.

The Conference finds that the development policies pursued to date have not achieved all their objectives, in that they do not establish a sufficient link between the implementation of development programmes and the mobilization of the necessary human resources. Accordingly, the Conference attaches particular importance, in any development policy, to taking the human factor into account.

Within this context, administrative reforms, and hence an improvement in the performance of the public sector, depend on the African States' ability to make effective use of the human capital which exists in their administrations and to mobilize the necessary means to this end.

The Conference feels that the initiatives taken, in the context of structural adjustment policies, to reduce the cost and size of civil services and to cut back on their staff have not always been based on a policy conceived and defined for the long term.

The Conference therefore considers it necessary in the future to go beyond the requirements and needs made apparent by structural adjustment policies and to initiate concrete policies for the civil service, instead of continuing to manage crises as and when they arise.

This involves promoting the conditions for a strong and an efficient civil service capable of meeting the challenges posed by national economic development and the specific conditions of the world economy.

It is only on this basis that the elements will be established for an environment conducive to the emergence of an administration in the service of development and to the establishment of relations of complementarity and synergy between the public and private sectors in our States.

In the light of these various considerations, the Conference feels it necessary to make the international community aware of the difficulties the African States are facing, and of their needs, with a view to increasing the level of assistance for the development of the administration and its modernization.

The Conference considers that the pan-African meeting of Ministers of the Civil Service is a major contribution to the attainment of these objectives. It therefore decides to institutionalize the Pan-African Conference, which will be held every three years.

In addition, the Conference decides:

(a) To proclaim 23 June each year as African Administration and Civil Service Day;

(b) To establish a prize known as the Prize for the Promotion of the Civil Service, to be awarded to a scientific publication dealing with adminstration in Africa.

The Conference,

Considering that the difficulties of African administrations are not specific to this continent, but that administrations everywhere are having to deal with the management of development,

Considering that the experience gained in this field in some countries deserves to be known and shared,

Considering finally that a strategy should be defined at the international level with regard to the role of public administrations in development,

Suggests the organization of a world conference on administration and development.

To this end, the Conference instructs its Chairman to make the necessary approaches to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to other relevant United Nations agencies for the holding of the world conference.

Lastly, the Conference requests its Chairman to keep members informed of the action taken by him in implementation of this declaration.

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Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 70

MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Letter dated 6 October 1994 from the Permanent Representatives of Australia, Fiji, New Zealand, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to enclose the text of the joint statement issued by the contributing States to the South Pacific Peace-keeping Force for Bougainville, namely Australia, Fiji, New Zealand, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu, following the signing, on 28 September 1994 at Suva, of the Agreement concerning the Status of the South Pacific Peace-keeping Force for Bougainville (see annex).

We should be grateful if you would arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 70.

(Signed) Richard BUTLER, AM
Permanent Representative
of Australia to the United
Nations

(Signed) Ratu Manasa K. SENILOLI
Permanent Representative of the
Republic of Fiji to the
United Nations

(Signed) Colin KEATING
Permanent Representative of
New Zealand to the United
Nations

(Signed) Rex Stephen HOROI
Permanent Representative of the
Solomon Islands to the United
Nations

(Signed) Jean RAVOU-AKII
Permanent Representative of the
Republic of Vanuatu to the
United Nations

ANNEX

Joint statement dated 28 September 1994 by the signatories to the Agreement concerning the Status of the South Pacific Peace-keeping Force for Bougainville

The Governments that had previously agreed, in principle, to contribute to the South Pacific Peace-keeping Force for Bougainville have now agreed on the terms, including the legal arrangements, for its formation and operation.

The legal arrangements are embodied in a regional status of forces agreement, the agreement between Papua New Guinea and Fiji, Tonga, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Australia and New Zealand, concerning the status of elements of the defence forces of those countries deployed in the North Solomons Province of Papua New Guinea as part of the South Pacific Peace-keeping Force, which was signed, on behalf of all of the countries named, at Suva today.

Consistent with the Charter of the United Nations, the South Pacific Peace-keeping Force is to assist in the peace process in Bougainville in response to formal requests from the Government of Papua New Guinea.

The assistance will be provided on the basis of a guarantee contained in the cease-fire agreement between the Government of Papua New Guinea and representatives of the Bougainville Revolutionary Army, the body known as the "Bougainville Interim Government" and the Bougainville Interim Authority Chairmen that

> "The security of the neutral South Pacific ... Peace-keeping Force is ... guaranteed."

In agreeing to contribute to the South Pacific Peace-keeping Force, the signatories to the regional status of forces agreement emphasize that their Governments are acting in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations which cover the role of regional arrangements, and the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such arrangements. While respecting the sovereignty of Papua New Guinea, the South Pacific Peace-keeping Force will at all times remain neutral in carrying out its agreed mission.

Thus, the overall purpose of the South Pacific Peace-keeping Force will be "to establish a secure and neutral environment" for the Bougainville Peace Conference scheduled to begin on 10 October 1994. Its specific tasks include securing the conference site, providing security and protection for delegates to the conference and providing a presence in three neutral zones.

The South Pacific Peace-keeping Force will be made up of members of the disciplined forces from Tonga, Fiji and Vanuatu. A senior officer from Tonga will be chief of operations. The ground force commander will come from Fiji, while the joint forces commander, including for logistic support, will be provided by Australia.

Logistical, training and financial support will be provided by the Governments of Australia and New Zealand. The Government of Solomon Islands will continue to provide various forms of assistance, including facilities for members of the South Pacific Peace-keeping Force in transit to and from Bougainville.

The contributors to the South Pacific Peace-keeping Force call on everyone in Bougainville, whatever their allegiances might be, to respect their neutrality and to cooperate in the peace process by doing whatever they can to ensure that the Bougainville peace conference is held in a neutral and secure atmosphere.

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10 October 1994

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Agenda item 9

GENERAL DEBATE

Letter dated 10 October 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing to you concerning the statement of Dr. Alois Mock, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria, made on 29 September 1994 in the General Assembly and, upon instructions of my Government, I have the honour to inform you of the following.

Mr. Mock's blatant charges represent only the latest of indiscriminate attacks by the Austrian authorities against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Serb people as a whole. The events that have been unfolding in the territory of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia were the consequence of the forceful secession of some of the former Yugoslav republics, fervently incited, persistently encouraged and directly assisted by Austria. The premature recognition of the entities created in the process spearheaded by Austria, resulted in the bloody civil and inter-ethnic conflicts in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is evident that no aggression or interference by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has taken place. As of May 1992, no soldier of the army of Yugoslavia is outside of its borders. This fact was acknowledged at the time in the report of the United Nations Secretary-General.

The charges that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is responsible for the continuation of the civil war in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina are totally unwarranted since the Yugoslav Government supported all peace plans: the Cutileiro Plan, the Vance-Owen Plan, the Stoltenberg-Owen Plan and the Plan of the European Union, including the latest plan of territorial settlement by the Contact Group.

It is absurd to criticize the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia at the moment when its continued efforts and contribution to peace and its search for a compromise solution, on the basis of an equal treatment of all parties to the conflict, are gaining ever-wider support. As one of the most constructive and

major factors in the peace process, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is striving towards granting an equal right to self-determination to all peoples, including the Serbs. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia enjoys the increasing support of the international community in this respect. To claim otherwise now is to threaten the positive evolution of such positions reflected in the Security Council decision on the suspension of the sanctions.

As for the Republic of Serbian Krajina, Yugoslavia resolutely supports and advocates that the resolution of the problem be sought in direct negotiations on an equal footing between the authorities of the Republic of Serbian Krajina and the Republic of Croatia, in compliance with the Vance Plan. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was the first to initiate the negotiations of the parties involved, on the basis of equality, on the cessation of hostilities and phased approach to the problem by alleviating profound mutual distrust. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is determined to stay the course and shall accept any solution reached by the parties to the conflict in direct and fair negotiations.

The allegations advanced by Minister Mock concerning the situation in Kosovo and Metohija are particularly alarming and totally untrue. They represent the most flagrant interference in the internal affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Malicious and dangerous as they are, such positions encourage separatism and are an expression of a long-term support that Austria had given and is still giving to the secessionist forces in the territory of the former Yugoslavia. Those positions are unacceptable and worrisome as their purpose is to trigger new conflicts and destabilize the region. It is known, however, that the Albanian national minority in Kosovo and Metohija enjoys all the rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia which are in line with the relevant international instruments. Many of those rights have been declined by the Albanian minority themselves under the pressure of their separatist leaders who have received Minister Mock's unreserved support on this occasion as well.

From the statement made by Minister Mock it transpires that Austria remains to be in the forefront of those who insist that the crisis in the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is to be resolved by military means at a time when the international community is making utmost efforts and scoring results in the promotion of the peace process. Minister Mock's statement is yet another cry for the use of force and a forceful solution which is in direct contravention of the ongoing efforts and aims of the international community.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda item 9.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Security Council

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A/49/498
S/1994/1150
10 October 1994

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 142

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

MEASURES TO ELIMINATE INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

Letter dated 10 October 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I would like to draw your attention to a grave act of terrorism which was perpetrated yesterday in Israel by Palestinian terrorists. The circumstances surrounding the attack are as follows:

On Sunday, 9 October 1994, at approximately 11.40 p.m., two Palestinian terrorists armed with hand grenades and semi-automatic weapons arrived at the area of the Nahalat Shiva pedestrian mall in downtown Jerusalem. They entered Yoel Solomon Street, a crowded, narrow street lined with restaurants and cafes, and opened fire indiscriminately upon hundreds of passers-by and restaurant patrons. The terrorists threw two grenades and fired hundreds of rounds, killing two people: a young Jewish woman, Ma'ayan Levy, of Moshav Beit Zayit near Jerusalem, and an Arab resident of Jerusalem, Samir Amis Mograbi, whose wife was also wounded. Altogether, 13 people were wounded and evacuated to four hospitals around Jerusalem. Five of the wounded are listed in serious to critical condition. An employee of an aid agency, the United States Agency for International Development, was also wounded in the attack. His condition is listed as stable.

Reinforcements of Israeli police were immediately sent to the area. During the ensuing clash, the terrorists fired hundreds of rounds of automatic fire from their sub-machine-guns. The terrorists were killed by police. Police bomb-disposal experts disposed of seven hand grenades of various kinds found on the bodies of the terrorists and in the vicinity. The attackers, Hassan Abbas and Issam al-Gohari, were identified as residents of the Gaza Strip and affiliated with Hamas.

The Hamas terrorist organization claimed responsibility for the attack.

The attack occurred following significant achievements in the Middle East peace process, and coincides with renewed efforts to advance this process. Similar to previous attacks, this act of terrorism is targeted not only against Israel, but also against the peace process itself.

Israel will not allow this act of violence to weaken its commitment to the peace process. We call upon all parties to the peace process to condemn this crime, to combat terrorist organizations wherever they exist, and to join Israel in advancing the negotiations.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 142, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Gad YAACOBI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Israel to the United Nations

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11 October 1994

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Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 93

ELIMINATION OF RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

Report of the Secretary-General

1. Pursuant to article 8, paragraph 6, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (General Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX), annex), States parties "shall be responsible for the expenses of the members of the Committee while they are in performance of Committee duties".

2. At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly, by resolution 47/111 of 16 December 1992, endorsed the amendment to article 8 of the convention that had been adopted at the Fourteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention in January 1992;* and requested the Secretary-General to take the appropriate measures to provide for the financing of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination from the regular budget of the United Nations, beginning with the budget for the biennium 1994-1995, and to take the necessary measures to ensure that the Committee would meet as scheduled until the amendment entered into force.

3. Acting in his capacity as depositary, the Secretary-General communicated the amendment to all States parties on 1 March 1993. At their fourteenth meeting, the States parties decided that the amendment would enter into force when accepted by a two-thirds majority of States parties which had so notified the Secretary-General as depositary. As at 15 September 1994, notifications of acceptance had been received from 14 States parties to the Convention.

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* For the text of the amendment, see annex I to the present document.

4. At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly, by resolution 48/90 of 20 December 1993, urged States parties to accelerate their domestic ratification procedures with regard to the amendment concerning the financing of the Committee; requested the Secretary-General to continue to ensure adequate financial arrangements and appropriate means to enable the functioning of the Committee; and requested the Secretary-General to invite those States parties which were in arrears to pay the amounts in arrears, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session.

5. In 1994, the Committee held two regular sessions as had been scheduled. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/111, financing for those sessions was provided from the regular budget of the United Nations. Consequently, no State party assessments were made in 1994. However, a number of States parties are still in arrears from the non-payment of previous assessments. As at 10 October 1994, total outstanding arrears amounted to $248,843, as detailed in annex II to the present report.

Annex I

AMENDMENT TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

The States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, at the twenty-second meeting of the Fourteenth Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention, on 15 January 1992, decided as follows:

To replace paragraph 6 of article 8 of the Convention with the paragraph "The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall provide the necessary staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee under the Convention".

To add a new paragraph, as article 8, paragraph 7, as follows: "The members of the Committee established under the present Convention shall, with the approval of the General Assembly, receive emoluments from United Nations resources on such terms and conditions as the General Assembly may decide".

That the amendment would enter into force when it had been approved by the General Assembly and accepted by a two-thirds majority of States parties which had so notified the Secretary-General as depositary.

Annex II

STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE EXPENSES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, AS AT 10 OCTOBER 1994

State party	Contributions payable as at 1 January 1993			1993 Assessment	Collections in 1993/1994	Contributions payable as at 10 October 1994		
	1991 and prior years	1992	Total			1992 and prior years	1993	Total
1 Afghanistan	986.00	362.00	1,348.00	877.00		1,348.00	877.00	2,225.00
2 Algeria	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,177.00	1,177.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3 Antigua and Barbuda	0.00	0.00	0.00	877.00	877.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4 Argentina	0.00	690.00	690.00	1,941.00		690.00	1,941.00	2,631.00
5 Australia	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,811.00	3,811.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6 Austria	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,341.00	2,341.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7 Bahamas	0.00	0.00	0.00	896.00		0.00	896.00	896.00
8 Bahrain	0.00	0.00	0.00	920.00	920.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9 Bangladesh	514.00	362.00	876.00	877.00		876.00	877.00	1,753.00
10 Barbados	0.00	362.00	362.00	877.00	1,239.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11 Belarus	853.00	573.00	1,426.00	1,869.00		1,426.00	1,869.00	3,295.00
12 Belgium	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,900.00	2,900.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13 Bolivia	0.00	362.00	362.00	877.00		362.00	877.00	1,239.00
14 Botswana	0.00	0.00	0.00	877.00	877.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15 Brazil	0.00	1,792.00	1,792.00	4,056.00	5,848.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16 Bulgaria	0.00	431.00	431.00	1,104.00	1,535.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17 Burkina Faso	6,267.83	362.00	6,629.83	877.00		6,629.83	877.00	7,506.83
18 Burundi	8,537.00	362.00	8,899.00	877.00		8,899.00	877.00	9,776.00
19 Cambodia	1,882.00	362.00	2,244.00	877.00		2,244.00	877.00	3,121.00
20 Cameroon	580.04	362.00	942.04	877.00		942.04	877.00	1,819.04
21 Canada	0.00	0.00	0.00	7,004.00	7,004.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22 Cape Verde	6,800.00	362.00	7,162.00	877.00		7,162.00	877.00	8,039.00
23 Central African Republic	7,421.89	362.00	7,783.89	877.00		7,783.89	877.00	8,660.89
24 Chad	0.00	211.40	211.40	877.00		211.40	877.00	1,088.40

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State party	Contributions payable as at 1 January 1993			1993 Assessment	Collections in 1993/1994	Contributions payable as at 10 October 1994		
	1991 and prior years	1992	Total			1992 and prior years	1993	Total
25 Chile	588.00	418.00	1,006.00	1,015.00		1,006.00	1,015.00	2,021.00
26 China	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,367.00	2,367.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27 Colombia	0.00	(0.09)	(0.09)	1,109.00	1,109.00	0.00	(0.09)	(0.09)
28 Congo	2,235.00	362.00	2,597.00	877.00		2,597.00	877.00	3,474.00
29 Costa Rica	3,539.86	349.00	3,888.86	872.00		3,888.86	872.00	4,760.86
30 Côte d'Ivoire	1,567.00	370.00	1,937.00	896.00	2,343.00	0.00	490.00	490.00
31 Cuba	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,035.00	2,035.00	0.00	(1,000.00)	(1,000.00)
32 Cyprus	0.00	0.00	0.00	896.00	896.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Czechoslovakia	0.00	0.00	0.00	(502.00)	0.00	0.00	(502.00)	(502.00)
33 Denmark	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,122.00	2,122.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34 Dominican Republic	3,166.00	357.00	3,523.00	892.00		3,523.00	892.00	4,415.00
35 Ecuador	535.00	378.00	913.00	916.00	1,773.50	0.00	55.50	55.50
36 Egypt	0.00	0.00	0.00	994.00	994.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
37 El Salvador	6,800.00	362.00	7,162.00	877.00		7,162.00	877.00	8,039.00
38 Estonia	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,205.00		0.00	1,205.00	1,205.00
39 Ethiopia	0.00	(514.00)	(514.00)	877.00	363.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
40 Fiji	0.00	362.00	362.00	877.00		362.00	877.00	1,239.00
41 Finland	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,007.00	2,007.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
42 France	0.00	0.00	0.00	12,590.00	12,590.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
43 Gabon	535.00	357.00	892.00	892.00		892.00	892.00	1,784.00
44 Gambia	7,469.00	362.00	7,831.00	877.00		7,831.00	877.00	8,708.00
45 Germany	0.00	0.00	0.00	18,294.00	18,294.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
46 Ghana	0.00	0.00	0.00	877.00		0.00	877.00	877.00

State party	Contributions payable as at 1 January 1993			1993 Assessment	Collections in 1993/1994	Contributions payable as at 10 October 1994		
	1991 and prior years	1992	Total			1992 and prior years	1993	Total
47 Greece	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,524.00	1,524.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
48 Guatemala	1,019.20	370.00	1,389.20	896.00		1,389.20	896.00	2,285.20
49 Guinea	541.80	362.00	903.80	877.00		903.80	877.00	1,780.80
50 Guyana	0.00	0.00	0.00	877.00	877.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
51 Haiti	1,388.00	362.00	1,750.00	877.00		1,750.00	877.00	2,627.00
52 Holy See	0.00	0.00	0.00	877.00	877.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
53 Hungary	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,199.00	1,199.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
54 Iceland	0.00	0.00	0.00	916.00	916.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
55 India	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,562.00		0.00	1,562.00	1,562.00
56 Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,411.00		0.00	2,411.00	2,411.00
57 Iraq	0.00	(248.92)	(248.92)	1,117.00	868.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
58 Israel	1,388.00	561.00	1,949.00	1,320.00	3,269.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
59 Italy	0.00	(1.00)	(1.00)	9,456.00	9,456.00	0.00	(1.00)	(1.00)
60 Jamaica	0.00	362.00	362.00	877.00	1,239.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
61 Jordan	0.00	0.00	0.00	877.00	877.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
62 Kuwait	0.00	501.00	501.00	1,332.00	1,833.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
63 Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.00	0.00	0.00	877.00	877.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
64 Latvia	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,322.00		0.00	1,322.00	1,322.00
65 Lebanon	4,460.00	362.00	4,822.00	877.00	4,460.00	362.00	877.00	1,239.00
66 Lesotho	986.00	362.00	1,348.00	877.00	2,225.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
67 Liberia	6,777.00	362.00	7,139.00	877.00		7,139.00	877.00	8,016.00
68 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1,561.00	492.00	2,053.00	1,313.00		2,053.00	1,313.00	3,366.00
69 Luxembourg	0.00	0.00	0.00	975.00	975.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
70 Madagascar	539.87	362.00	901.87	877.00		901.87	877.00	1,778.87

State party	Contributions payable as at 1 January 1993			1993 Assessment	Collections in 1993/1994	Contributions payable as at 10 October 1994		
	1991 and prior years	1992	Total			1992 and prior years	1993	Total
71 Maldives	0.00	0.00	0.00	877.00	877.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
72 Mali	9,488.00	362.00	9,850.00	877.00		9,850.00	877.00	10,727.00
73 Malta	0.00	0.00	0.00	877.00	877.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
74 Mauritania	1,923.00	362.00	2,285.00	877.00		2,285.00	877.00	3,162.00
75 Mauritius	0.00	0.00	0.00	877.00	877.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
76 Mexico	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,567.00	2,567.00	0 00	0.00	0.00
77 Mongolia	514.00	362.00	876.00	877.00		876.00	877.00	1,753.00
78 Morocco	0.00	0.00	0.00	912.00	912.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
79 Mozambique	4,735.00	362.00	5,097.00	877.00		5,097.00	877.00	5,974.00
80 Nepal	514.00	362.00	876.00	877.00	1,753.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
81 Netherlands	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,750.00	3,750.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
82 New Zealand	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,331.00	1,331.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
83 Nicaragua	1,882.00	362.00	2,244.00	877.00		2,244.00	877.00	3,121.00
84 Niger	2,388.00	362.00	2,750.00	877.00		2,750.00	877.00	3,627.00
85 Nigeria	1,387.00	512.00	1,899.00	1,251.00		1,899.00	1,251.00	3,150.00
86 Norway	0.00	(15.00)	(15.00)	1,941.00	1,926.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
87 Pakistan	0.00	0.01	0.01	975.00		0.01	975.00	975.01
88 Panama	752.00	370.00	1,122.00	896.00	1,418.00	0.00	600.00	600.00
89 Papua New Guinea	0.00	362.00	362.00	877.00		362.00	877.00	1,239.00
90 Peru	2,068.00	401.00	2,469.00	975.00		2,469.00	975.00	3,444.00
91 Philippines	0.00	(211.11)	(211.11)	986.00	774.89	0.00	0.00	0.00
92 Poland	0.00	610.00	610.00	1,744.00	2,354.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
93 Portugal	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,260.00	1,260.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

State party	Contributions payable as at 1 January 1993			1993 Assessment	Collections in 1993/1994	Contributions payable as at 10 October 1994		
	1991 and prior years	1992	Total			1992 and prior years	1993	Total
94 Qatar	0.00	393.00	393.00	955.00	1,348.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
95 Republic of Korea	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,425.00	2,425.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
96 Romania	1,356.00	463.00	1,819.00	1,184.00	3,003.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
97 Russian Federation	11,090.00	7,059.00	18,149.00	12,750.00		18,149.00	12,750.00	30,899.00
98 Rwanda	514.00	362.00	876.00	877.00		876.00	877.00	1,753.00
99 Saint Lucia	0.00	0.00	0.00	877.00	877.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
100 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	6,275.00	362.00	6,637.00	877.00		6,637.00	877.00	7,514.00
101 Senegal	0.00	(816.19)	(816.19)	877.00		0.00	60.81	60.81
102 Seychelles	514.00	362.00	876.00	877.00		876.00	877.00	1,753.00
103 Sierra Leone	8,297.00	362.00	8,659.00	877.00		8,659.00	877.00	9,536.00
104 Slovenia	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,205.00	1,205.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
105 Solomon Islands	1,882.00	362.00	2,244.00	877.00		2,244.00	877.00	3,121.00
106 Somalia	6,666.00	362.00	7,028.00	877.00		7,028.00	877.00	7,905.00
107 Spain	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,777.00	4,777.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
108 Sri Lanka	0.00	0.00	0.00	877.00	877.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
109 Sudan	3,148.00	362.00	3,510.00	877.00		3,510.00	877.00	4,387.00
110 Suriname	2,722.00	362.00	3,084.00	877.00		3,084.00	877.00	3,961.00
111 Swaziland	0.00	362.00	362.00	877.00	1,239.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
112 Sweden	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,003.00	3,003.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
113 Syrian Arab Republic	0.00	385.00	385.00	936.00	1,321.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
114 Togo	1,005.04	362.00	1,367.04	877.00		1,367.04	877.00	2,244.04
115 Tonga	436.00	362.00	798.00	877.00		798.00	877.00	1,675.00
116 Trinidad and Tobago	427.17	393.00	820.17	955.00		820.17	955.00	1,775.17

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State party	Contributions payable as at 1 January 1993			1993 Assessment	Collections in 1993/1994	Contributions payable as at 10 October 1994		
	1991 and prior years	1992	Total			1992 and prior years	1993	Total
117 Tunisia	0.00	0.00	0.00	916.00	916.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
118 Uganda	0.00	362.00	362.00	877.00		362.00	877.00	1,239.00
119 Ukraine	1,828.00	1,198.00	3,026.00	4,820.00	3,026.00	0.00	4,820.00	4,820.00
120 United Arab Emirates	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,280.00	1,280.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
121 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	0.00	0.00	0.00	10,836.00	10,836.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
122 United Republic of Tanzania	1,536.00	362.00	1,898.00	877.00		1,898.00	877.00	2,775.00
123 Uruguay	0.00	385.00	385.00	936.00	385.00	0.00	936.00	936.00
124 Venezuela	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,788.00		0.00	1,788.00	1,788.00
125 Vietnam	1,882.00	362.00	2,244.00	877.00		2,244.00	877.00	3,121.00
126 Yemen	1,194.00	(270.00)	924.00	877.00		924.00	877.00	1,801.00
127 Yugoslavia	800.00	635.00	1,435.00	1,122.00		1,435.00	1,122.00	2,557.00
128 Zaire	0.00	(45.00)	(45.00)	877.00		0.00	832.00	832.00
129 Zambia	0.00	(2,146.88)	(2,146.88)	877.00	201.40	0.00	(1,471.28)	(1,471.28)
130 Zimbabwe	0.00	993.00	993.00	1,093.00		993.00	1,093.00	2,086.00
TOTALS	156,161.06	32,945.22	189,106.28	224,028.00	164,290.87	170,071.11	78,771.94	248,843.05

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/500
S/1994/1154
11 October 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Letter dated 10 October 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

With reference to the letter from H.E. Mr. Amre Moussa, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt, addressed to Your Excellency on 25 June 1994 (A/49/287-S/1994/894), I have the honour to transmit herewith the note by the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. This note was handed over to the Chargé d'affaires of the Embassy of the Republic of Egypt at Belgrade on 16 June 1994.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 39, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Note verbale dated 15 June 1994 from the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia to the Embassy of the Republic of Egypt at Belgrade

The Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Republic of Egypt and, as a full-fledged member of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, wishes to submit through the Government and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Egypt, as the host of the Eleventh Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Cairo from 31 May to 3 June 1994, its reservations to the text of the adopted final document, under the heading "Bosnia-Herzegovina" [A/49/287-S/1994/894, annex, paras. 199-207]. It is expected that, in accordance with the practice of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, these reservations will be included in the final document of the Ministerial Conference and circulated to all the members of the Movement.

The Federal Ministry is compelled to submit these reservations because one-sided assessments and inaccuracies about the complexity of the crisis in the former Yugoslavia, particularly in Bosnia and Herzegovina, are contained in the said paragraphs of the final document and the responsibility for the tragic events is assigned exclusively to one of the three parties to the ongoing civil war. Such an approach is not conducive to the calming down of the conflict and to a peaceful political solution of the crisis. Particularly unacceptable are the formulations denying the existence of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the position supporting the continued maintenance of the unjust and unfair sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia wishes to express to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Egypt once again its deep regret and disappointment that the Yugoslav delegation was prevented from participating in the work of the Eleventh Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, which we consider a gross violation of the democratic practice and tradition of the Non-Aligned Movement.

UNITED NATIONS **A**

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/501
11 October 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-ninth session
Agenda items 127 and 130

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION UGANDA-RWANDA

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR) and the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) (A/49/375) which, after a first round of hearings, was followed up by a corrigendum contained in document A/49/375/Corr.1. During the consideration by the Advisory Committee of these documents, the representatives of the Secretary-General provided additional information to the Advisory Committee, including a number of revisions, the latest of which was received on 7 October 1994.

2. UNOMUR was established by the Security Council in its resolution 846 (1993) of 22 June 1993, with the mandate to deploy on the Ugandan side of the border with Rwanda and to verify that no military assistance reached Rwanda.

3. UNAMIR was established by the Security Council in its resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993 for an initial period of six months. In that resolution, the Council also approved the proposal of the Secretary-General that UNOMUR should be integrated administratively within UNAMIR. As at 22 December 1993, UNOMUR was integrated administratively within UNAMIR and costs related to the operation of UNOMUR have been reflected in the Secretary-General's cost estimates for UNAMIR since that date.

4. By its resolution 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994, the Security Council, inter alia, decided to expand the mandate of UNAMIR and authorized the UNAMIR force at the level of up to 5,500 troops. The mandate was extended until 9 December 1994 by the Security Council in its resolution 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994.

5. By Security Council resolution 928 (1994) of 20 June 1994, the mandate of UNOMUR was extended for a final period of three months until 21 September 1994. As reflected in paragraph 11 of the report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council contained in document S/1994/1073 dated 19 September 1994, "UNOMUR will be officially closed down on that date ...".

6. The Advisory Committee recalls that the General Assembly, by its resolution 48/248 of 5 April 1994, decided, inter alia, to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the maintenance of UNAMIR at a rate not to exceed $9,082,600 gross per month for the period from 5 April to 31 October 1994, should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of the Mission beyond 4 April 1994. That commitment authority did not provide for the Mission's expanded mandate and enlarged force strength, as subsequently authorized by the Security Council in its resolutions 918 (1994) and 925 (1994).

7. The Advisory Committee notes that the Secretary-General informed the Security Council in his report of 3 August 1994 (S/1994/924) that "with the situation on the ground in Rwanda having changed radically over the past few weeks, UNAMIR has adjusted its operational plan to cope with the altered circumstances within the framework of the mandate established by the Security Council in its resolution 925 (1994)". Paragraphs 23 to 25 of the report of the Secretary-General (A/49/375) contain some information on the revised operational plan of UNAMIR. The Advisory Committee understands that this information reflects the revision made during the months of July-August 1994 and provides a partial basis for the estimated cost of the maintenance of UNAMIR during the period from 5 April to 9 December 1994.

8. The Advisory Committee also understands that the situation in Rwanda has further evolved since the latest revision of the operational plan. In his latest report to the Security Council (S/1994/1133 dated 6 October 1994), the Secretary-General states "since the cease-fire declared on 18 July 1994, the fighting in Rwanda has all but ceased" and that the Broad-based Government of National Unity "installed at Kigali on 19 July, has established control over the whole of the national territory" (para. 3). Furthermore, "the military situation in Rwanda has been relatively calm" (para. 23). In view of the improving stability in Rwanda the Secretary-General states that "emphasis in UNAMIR activities is shifting from purely military security-related tasks to the support of humanitarian operations aimed at assisting the population in need and facilitating the return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes" (para. 32).

9. During its consideration of the estimates in document A/49/375, the Advisory Committee questioned the representatives of the Secretary-General about the basis of the proposals for the financing of UNAMIR in view of the situation described in paragraphs 7 and 8 above. The following subjects featured in the questions asked by the Advisory Committee: the relationship between the proposed budget estimates and the current operational requirements of the mission; the role of the United Nations Secretariat and the role of United Nations agencies in providing and coordinating humanitarian assistance in Rwanda; the basis for the civilian staff requested for the mission and their distribution and functional responsibilities; the proposed requirements for vehicles, communications equipment, data processing, office equipment, and the

provision of logistics support; the role and function of the 320 military observers and 90 civilian police. As a result of the questions asked by the Advisory Committee, the Secretariat prepared a corrigendum as contained in document A/49/375/Corr.1, which the Advisory Committee examined on the basis of an advanced copy.

10. The Advisory Committee notes that pursuant to Security Council resolution 925 (1994) a Trust Fund for Rwanda was established on 30 June 1994 with the purpose of financing humanitarian relief and rehabilitation programmes in Rwanda. Upon inquiry regarding the role of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat as the implementing office for the Trust Fund, the Advisory Committee was informed that the Department was assigned a responsibility for coordination, rather than implementation, of activities to be financed from the Trust Fund. Upon inquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that, as at 1 September 1994, contributions amounting to $384 million had been received in response to the consolidated inter-agency appeal for persons affected by the crisis in Rwanda. The Advisory Committee intends to revert to the policy issues concerning the relationship between trust funds and consolidated appeals in the context of its examination of the Secretary-General's report contained in document A/48/945 and Corr.1.

11. The Advisory Committee notes from paragraph 27 of the report of the Secretary-General contained in document A/49/375 that the United Nations Rwanda Emergency Office was established in April 1994 to ensure a coordinated response to the emergency in Rwanda under the supervision of the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator for Rwanda. Upon inquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that the Emergency Office has its headquarters at Kigali (collocated with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)), six field offices in the principal regions of Rwanda and liaison offices at Bujumbura and Nairobi; the United Nations Rwanda Emergency Office currently has 15 staff who are financed from a variety of extrabudgetary sources, including voluntary contributions and direct financing by donors; some support to the Office is provided by UNDP Rwanda staff and by the Department of Humanitarian Assistance. The Advisory Committee notes that the budget submission does not contain a description and cost estimates of activities financed from voluntary contributions and other sources and recommends that the next budget proposal for UNAMIR should provide such information.

12. Paragraphs 31 to 34 of document A/49/375 provide information on the in-kind voluntary contributions of Member States to UNAMIR. The Advisory Committee was informed, upon request, that 50 tracked armoured personnel carriers offered by the Government of Germany would not be required, owing to environmental concerns. This information is detailed in paragraphs 4 and 14 of the corrigendum to the report of the Secretary-General (A/49/375/Corr.1).

13. The Advisory Committee regrets that the financial performance reports for UNOMUR for the period from 22 June to 21 December 1993 and for UNAMIR for the period from 5 October 1993 to 4 April 1994 were not available when it examined the estimates. The Advisory Committee points out that this is a recurrent problem with respect to practically every peace-keeping operation and hampers the ability of the Committee to consider cost estimates. The Advisory Committee, in the context of its review of the Secretary-General's report

contained in document A/48/945 and Corr.1, is considering the most appropriate procedures for performance reporting.

Compliance with past recommendations of the Advisory Committee

14. Part XII of the report of the Secretary-General (A/49/375) contains observations and comments on previous recommendations of the Advisory Committee, which have been endorsed by the General Assembly. The Advisory Committee welcomes this information and the efforts to implement recommendations of the Committee and in particular, those that resulted in a reduction in the estimated cost of travel of international civilian staff, military observers and civilian police. At the same time, the Advisory Committee believes that its recommendations with regard to a review of the administrative establishment of UNAMIR and in respect of technical characteristics of equipment to be purchased, remain to be implemented (see also paras. 21, 25, 37 and 39 below).

Cost estimate for the period from 5 April to 9 December 1994

15. The requirements for UNAMIR for the period from 5 April to 9 December 1994 are estimated by the Secretary-General at $199,714,500 gross ($198,077,900 net) as indicated in paragraph 38 of the report contained in document A/49/375. As adjusted to reflect the value of pledged in-kind voluntary contributions ($17.2 million) in respect of equipment that had been included in the Mission's requirements, the cost estimates are shown at $182,514,500 gross ($180,877,900 net); supplementary information thereon is reflected in annex VI to the report. Subsequently, in document A/49/375/Corr.1, the above estimates, net of the value of pledged in-kind voluntary contributions (see para. 30 below), have been revised downwards to $180,574,300 gross ($178,937,700 net).

16. The revised requirements for UNAMIR during the period from 5 April to 9 December 1994 would provide for 5,500 military personnel, 320 military observers, 90 civilian police, 233 international civilian staff, 74 United Nations Volunteers and 173 local staff (i.e., a total of 6,390 personnel). The Advisory Committee notes that the cost estimates take into account expected dates of arrival of military personnel, military observers, civilian police, international civilian staff and volunteers in the mission area. Annex X to document A/49/375, which has been subsequently revised by the corrigendum, provides details of the deployment schedule.

17. The Advisory Committee notes from annex VI, paragraph 9, of document A/49/375 that "Owing to the situation in Rwanda, it has been necessary to establish logistics bases at Nairobi and Entebbe International Airports and to assign a total of 40 staff to the two offices". Upon inquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that in view of the current stability in Rwanda and the reopening of the Kigali airport, the need for the Entebbe base would be kept under review. The Advisory Committee recommends that the need for both the Nairobi and Entebbe logistic bases be reviewed in the light of the situation in Rwanda and the results of such review reflected in the next estimate for the Mission.

18. The Advisory Committee notes that the proposed number of 480 posts in the category of civilian staff reflects an increase of 286 posts, or 147 per cent, over the current level of 194 posts. Annexes XII, XIII and XIV of document A/49/375 provide details of the proposed staffing table, distribution of posts by offices and functional titles of posts in the category of "Professional and above" posts and the related job description summaries.

19. The report of the Secretary-General does not contain satisfactory justification for the proposed increase in civilian staff, nor does it relate the personnel proposals to the revised operational plan of the mission. Furthermore, the report should have provided information on the distribution of all new posts by offices. The Advisory Committee recommends that future reports on the financing of UNAMIR should provide detailed justification for all new posts and their distribution by offices.

20. The Advisory Committee was informed, upon inquiry, that UNAMIR posts have not been classified, since the posts established for peace-keeping operations are considered to be of temporary duration and thus not subject to the existing classification procedures. Given the proliferation of peace-keeping operations, as well as taking into account their duration, it is the view of the Advisory Committee that uniform criteria needs to be in place for the classification of temporary peace-keeping posts to take into account the operational needs of peace-keeping operations. It is the experience of the Advisory Committee that such criteria does not now exist and that there is a tendency to inflate the grade level of posts for peace-keeping and other field operations.

21. The Advisory Committee has also noticed that there are no guidelines in place for the determination of personnel requirements for such services as administration and related support services. The Advisory Committee recalls its recommendation reflected in paragraph 11 of its report (A/48/908) on the financing of UNAMIR, namely, that "The Advisory Committee is of the opinion that the operation has a large administrative establishment (total of 152 posts) and recommends that it be reviewed so that the most efficient administrative structure can be achieved". The Advisory Committee notes from paragraph 50 of the report of the Secretary-General (A/49/375) that "staffing proposals for UNAMIR have been presented after a thorough review of all personnel requirements, and only those posts that are considered essential to the efficient operation of the Mission have been included". The report of the Secretary-General should have described the scope of the above-mentioned review, the manner in which it had been carried out, and contained detailed supporting justification for its conclusions.

22. Upon inquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that steps were under way to prepare standard staffing tables based on missions of varying sizes. Such tables would take into account the configuration and tasks of the mission as mandated by the Security Council. The Advisory Committee welcomes this development, which might facilitate considerably the task of reviewing personnel proposals for peace-keeping operations.

23. The Advisory Committee notes the increase of 147 per cent in the proposed civilian staffing table (see para. 18 above), while the number of military personnel, including police, has increased by 131 per cent. In the view of the

Advisory Committee, the ratio of internationally recruited General Service staff (89) to Professional staff (57) is also high. Upon inquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that 40 locally recruited staff, out of the total of 173 proposed under this category, would be required to support the 5,500 contingent personnel and to work as interpreters and liaise with the local population whenever necessary, e.g., when purchasing supplies in local markets to supplement United Nations rations. The Advisory Committee is not convinced by the rationale provided in support of these 40 local staff or the justification for the high number of internationally recruited General Service staff. The Advisory Committee recommends that the Secretary-General review the number of these staff with a view to reducing them, taking into account the recommended reduction in Professional staff contained below.

24. With respect to the salaries and other entitlements of locally recruited personnel for the Mission, the Advisory Committee understands that these are based on the standard costs applicable to personnel of the United Nations system at the location, i.e., in this case Kigali. The Advisory Committee believes that this procedure needs to be modified in a manner that is in accordance with the specific needs of the Mission. The Advisory Committee intends to revert to this matter in the context of its consideration of Secretary-General's report contained in document A/48/945.

25. In the meantime and taking the above into consideration, the Advisory Committee requests that the personnel proposal for UNAMIR should be rationalized by streamlining and eliminating the unnecessary hierarchical layers. An attempt should be made to consolidate functions and responsibilities wherever feasible. In this connection, the previous recommendation of the Advisory Committee to review the administrative establishment of UNAMIR remains valid and should be implemented fully.

26. Taking into account the foregoing, the Advisory Committee recommends:

(a) A D-1 post of the Senior Political Adviser and a P-5 post of the Assistant to the Senior Political Adviser in the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General should be deleted. Upon inquiry the Advisory Committee had been informed that these posts were required as a result of the intense political activity on the ground. In view of the information contained in paragraphs 7 and 8 above regarding the present situation within Rwanda, the Advisory Committee questions the need for all these posts at the present stage. The functions of the posts should therefore be streamlined and distributed among other staff of the Office;

(b) A P-3 post of Legal Officer in the Office of the Special Representative should be deleted. In the view of the Advisory Committee, the functions of the proposed one P-4 and one P-3 posts of Legal Affairs Officers who would be "responsible for overall review and analysis of the progress of the Mission according to its mandate", as outlined in document A/49/375, annex XIV, paragraph 6, conform better to functions and responsibilities of a Political, rather than Legal Affairs Officer. The Advisory Committee believes that the responsibilities of the remaining P-4 post of Legal Officer should be based on performing genuine legal functions, including analysis of legal aspects of the

functioning of the Mission, review of obligations under the Status of Mission Agreement (when concluded), claims and liabilities, etc.;

(c) With respect to the P-4 post for a resident auditor, the Advisory Committee notes that "the Resident Auditor will provide the Special Representative of the Secretary-General with whatever assistance may be required within the field of financial management control and will inform him of special or urgent issues that may require his personal attention". In the opinion of the Advisory Committee these constitute line responsibilities. The Advisory Committee recalls that the Board of Auditors has frequently questioned arrangements whereby officials performing audit function are given line or operational responsibilities as such arrangements might compromise the role of the official concerned. The Advisory Committee has concurred with the view of the Board that "it is a matter of principle that audit and operational functions be strictly kept separate in order to ensure the independence of the auditor and avoid any potential conflict of interest" (A/47/500, para. 102). At the same time, the Advisory Committee points out that it supports the need for audit function, including its strengthening and full compliance in peace-keeping operations. Taking this into account, the Advisory Committee recommends, at this stage, that the audit function be provided through audit teams that should visit the Mission from time to time. To this end, and pending a review of the policy issues relating to resident auditors in peace-keeping operations in the context of its consideration of Secretary-General's report contained in document A/48/945, the Advisory Committee recommends the addition of $51,800 in temporary funds to cover such requirements as travel and per diem for six months;

(d) The one P-4 and one P-3 posts of Humanitarian Assistance Officers should be deleted, given the fact that coordination of humanitarian assistance is being undertaken, in accordance with paragraph 27 of the report, by the United Nations Rwanda Emergency Office, which, as the Advisory Committee was informed, currently has 15 staff;

(e) One P-3 post in the Office of the Chief of Personnel and one P-3 post in the Office of General Services should be deleted, the functions should be streamlined and consolidated and distributed among other staff of the offices;

(f) Two P-3 posts in the Office of Procurement should be deleted in view of the fact that, in accordance with the information provided to the Advisory Committee, most procurement for the Mission is made at headquarters. Depending on the duration of the Mission and the related procurement workload, the Advisory Committee will revert to the question of establishment of the two posts. The Advisory Committee requests that information on workload statistics on local and regional procurement which could justify the creation of the posts be provided in the next estimates for the Mission;

(g) The responsibilities of the Chief of the Office of Transport, which involve inventory and records control, dispatch, control of consumption of petrol, oil and lubricants, etc., should be carried out, in the view of the Advisory Committee, by a General Service staff member at the Principal level.

The effect of the above recommendations on budget line 2 "Civilian personnel costs" of the cost estimates is a reduction of $380,900. This corresponds to a

reduction of 10 posts in the category of Professional staff partially offset by the addition of one General Service post at the Principal level and the addition of $51,800 in temporary funds for internal audit requirements.

27. The Advisory Committee notes from annex XV to the report that a provision of $647,500 is made for hazard pay during the period from 5 April to 9 December 1994. Upon inquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that hazard pay was initially approved for UNAMIR for the period from 8 April to 31 August 1994. Furthermore, the Advisory Committee was informed that Rwanda was included in the list of duty stations where very hazardous conditions, such as war or active hostilities prevailed on the basis of analysis of the conditions which resulted from the outbreak of war in that country. As stated in paragraph 12 of annex VI to the report of the Secretary-General (A/49/375), hazard pay has been extended for another three months until 30 November 1994 and increased from $600 to $867 per month for internationally recruited staff and from 15 to 20 per cent of the mid-point of the local salary scale for locally recruited staff. In the future, the estimate should contain an explanation for these changes. Furthermore, the Advisory Committee requests that payment of hazard duty allowance to local staff be in strict accordance with the procedures laid down by the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC).

28. The Advisory Committee considers hazard pay a contingency provision which, after the appropriate authorization, may become a staff entitlement. That being the case, the entitlement should be reflected under the object of expenditure "common staff costs".

29. The Advisory Committee understands that the provision of $3.4 million under common staff costs (including hazard pay) is based on full standards. The Advisory Committee was informed that the common staff costs include provisions for staff allowances, expenses in connection with staff appointment, separation or transfer, as well as other payments (life insurance coverage on special missions, special claims and others). The Advisory Committee points out that, given the nature of UNAMIR, expenditure under many of the standard elements used in calculation of common staff costs may, in the course of the current period, not arise at all or may not be necessary to the full extent estimated. Under the circumstances, the Advisory Committee recommends, therefore, that the estimates for common staff costs be reduced by 15 per cent, or $510,000.

30. The Advisory Committee notes from paragraph 4 of document A/49/375/Corr.1 that the original cost estimates of the total of $29,554,000 for contingent-owned equipment, which included a provision of $13,750,000 for the purchase of 50 tracked armoured personnel carriers (APCs), had been reduced by $12,750,000. This reflects a decision not to purchase tracked APCs (owing to environmental concerns) but instead purchase 50 wheeled APCs (which cause less environmental damage) at an estimated cost of $1,000,000. The Advisory Committee notes that the reduction of $12,750,000 is entirely offset by a decrease in the value of in-kind contributions (see line 21 of annex V to A/49/375/Corr.1), for the reasons explained in paragraphs 2, 4 and 8 of document A/49/375/Corr.1. The Advisory Committee also notes from paragraphs 6 and 8 of the same document that the proposed replacement of 50 tracked APCs with 50 wheeled APCs would result in a reduction of $258,400 in the estimated cost of transport operations (spare parts, petrol, oil and lubricants and insurance) and

in a reduction of $1 million in the estimated cost of freight. In view of the information contained in paragraphs 7 and 8 above concerning the political and military situation in Rwanda, the Advisory Committee requests that purchase of all the 50 wheeled APCs at an estimated cost of $1,000,000 be undertaken only if it is determined that they will actually be required and in the number proposed.

31. With regard to the proposed provision of $7,808,100 for payment to Governments for potential claims in connection with equipment abandoned during the withdrawal of military contingents in April 1994, the Advisory Committee was informed, upon inquiry, that no such claims have yet been received. The Advisory Committee also notes that, at the present time, precise information on how much of the equipment will be salvaged, repaired and returned to contingents is unknown. The Advisory Committee recommends that detailed and complete information on all equipment abandoned in UNAMIR be prepared as soon as possible. Furthermore, an analysis should be undertaken of the legal aspects of United Nations liability under various circumstances which might arise in peace-keeping operations and the results of such analysis be submitted for the Advisory Committee's consideration as soon as possible. In the meantime, the Advisory Committee recommends that the provision of $7,808,100 for potential claims of Governments for abandoned contingent-owned equipment be deleted from the cost estimates for the period from 5 April to 9 December 1994. Such claims as may be received by the United Nations should be verified in accordance with existing procedures. The Secretary-General should, subject to the results of the analysis recommended by the Advisory Committee, include the appropriate amounts in the next estimates for the mission.

32. The Advisory Committee notes from paragraphs 54-56 of annex VI to document A/49/375 that a provision of $11,697,100 is made for purchase of 489 vehicles (246 sedans and jeeps, 32 buses and 211 trucks and other vehicles) and a provision of $144,000 is made for rental of 12 vehicles. With regard to the number of vehicles proposed to be purchased, the Advisory Committee notes that out of the total proposed 489 new vehicles, 152 relate to the replacement of vehicles which were lost or stolen during the civil war in Rwanda. The Advisory Committee was informed, upon request, that the value of these 152 vehicles is estimated at $2.9 million.

33. The Advisory Committee was provided on request with additional information regarding the ratios of general purpose vehicles (sedans and jeeps) to personnel, on the basis of which the estimated total requirements for 335 such vehicles were arrived at. According to this information, the ratio for military observers and civilian police is one vehicle per two persons because of the mobility required while the ratio for civilian personnel depends on the grade of staff but an overall ratio is one vehicle per four staff.

34. The Advisory Committee intends to examine the validity of various ratios used in peace-keeping operations estimates in the context of its consideration of the Secretary-General's report in document A/48/945. However, even if the above ratios are used, and taking into account the staffing requirements of 320 military observers, 90 civilian police and 470 civilian staff (see recommendation above on deletion of posts for civilian staff), the total number of general purpose vehicles (sedans and jeeps) should not, in view of the Advisory Committee, exceed 322, compared with the proposed number of 335. The

Advisory Committee was provided with an update to additional information referred to above, in which 5,500 military personnel were factored in when justifying the proposed requirements for 335 vehicles. The Advisory Committee does not believe that this addition is appropriate, since military personnel normally require special means of transportation. Furthermore, the updated justification does not take into account the proposed acquisition of buses which will be used for the transportation of both the military personnel and civilian staff. Accordingly, the Advisory Committee recommends that the number of general purpose vehicles (sedans and jeeps) proposed for acquisition for UNAMIR be reduced by 13 vehicles, which, including the related estimate for freight, would result in a reduction of $250,400 in the cost estimates.

35. The Advisory Committee regrets that no justification is provided in the report of the Secretary-General (A/49/375) for the proposed acquisition of 32 buses and 211 trucks and other special purpose vehicles. The Advisory Committee recommends that the requirements for buses, trucks and other special purpose vehicles for UNAMIR be reviewed with a view to reducing their number and that the next budget submission on UNAMIR contain a detailed justification for such vehicles; pending that review the Committee recommends a reduction of 20 per cent, or $1,578,100 in the cost estimates.

36. With regard to the proposed rental of 12 vehicles for UNAMIR logistics bases at Nairobi and Kampala at a cost of $12,000 per vehicle for eight months, the Advisory Committee's opinion is that the proposed rental would not be cost effective and that the vehicles should be purchased. The rental cost is comparable with the cost of purchase of new vehicles (see A/49/375, annex XIX). New vehicles should last much longer than eight months and would not normally require costly repair and maintenance, at least during the period when they were covered by manufacturer's warranty. In addition, the Advisory Committee believes that the ratio of one vehicle per about three staff in the two logistics bases may be excessive and should be reviewed, taking into account, inter alia, the review of the need for the Entebbe base (see para. 17 above). Pending the review, the estimates should be reduced by $30,000.

37. On request, the Advisory Committee was informed that the UNAMIR communications network comprised two major layers: a satellite communications layer (International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT) terminals and In-Theatre Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT)) and a standard high frequency (HF)/very high frequency (VHF) communications layer. The Advisory Committee believes that the UNAMIR communications network should be streamlined and that the network's triple back-up capacity should be reviewed. Furthermore, such components of the network, as the INMARSAT M terminals, which are required to provide national and international mobile satellite communications anywhere at anytime, are, in the view of the Advisory Committee, excessive. The Advisory Committee also notes that the cost of the VSATs is estimated at $200,000, while the Committee was informed during its spring 1994 session that VSATs were priced as at May 1994 at $50,000 (see A/48/7/Add.9, para. 21). The Advisory Committee has subsequently been informed that the VSATs referred to in document A/48/7/Add.9 were for exclusive use in the internal network of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), while the VSATs for UNAMIR would be for both internal and external use and, because of the difference in satellite coverage, they would have to use a different frequency which necessitates the

use of a larger antenna and more powerful electronic components, thereby resulting in higher costs. Notwithstanding this explanation, the Advisory Committee is not convinced that the operational requirements of the Mission necessitate such a highly sophisticated and powerful satellite communications system as the one proposed for UNAMIR; nor does the explanation satisfy the Committee as to the magnitude of the cost differential. The Advisory Committee trusts that this matter will be reviewed, taking into account its recommendation outlined in document A/48/908, paragraph 12, namely, that "the equipment should not be more sophisticated than necessary". The Advisory Committee also requests that the related information be included in the next budget submission for UNAMIR. In the meantime, the Advisory Committee recommends that the cost estimates under budget line 8, "Communications", be reduced by $349,000.

38. As reflected in document A/49/375, annex VI, paragraph 88, a provision of $1.8 million is made for the acquisition of data-processing equipment, which is listed in annexes XXVIII and XXIX. Following its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General (A/49/375), the Advisory Committee was informed that a provision of $150,000 for a management information software would not be required. This is reflected in document A/49/375/Corr.1, paragraph 7. The Advisory Committee notes from document A/49/375, annex XXVIII, that a substantial amount of the data-processing equipment of UNAMIR was lost or stolen during the evacuation of the Mission from Rwanda. For example, equipment either stolen or lost included the following: 102 laptop computers out of the total of 115; 72 desktop computers out of the total of 242; 95 deskjet printers out of the total of 334, 10 laser printers out of the total of 42, etc. The Advisory Committee trusts that information on the efforts of UNAMIR to salvage the lost equipment will be provided in the next report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNAMIR.

39. The Advisory Committee was provided, upon request, with information containing the ratios on the basis of which the requirements for data-processing equipment was estimated. As indicated therein, the ratio of civilian staff to desktop computers only (i.e., not including 60 laptop models) is 1 to 1 for Professional staff; 1.2 to 1 for General Service staff; 1.3 to 1 for Field Service staff; 1.4 to 1 for United Nations Volunteers and 2.9 to 1 for local staff. In the opinion of the Advisory Committee, these ratios do not reflect the actual functional responsibilities of staff and are, therefore, too high. In this connection, the Advisory Committee reiterates its recommendation stated in its previous report on the financing of UNAMIR (A/48/908, para. 12), and repeated again in paragraph 37 above, namely, that the equipment should not be more sophisticated than necessary. The Advisory Committee, therefore, recommends that maximum use be made of 183 computers and 286 printers currently available in UNAMIR and that the need for additional computers and printers be met through acquisition of only 250 desktop computers, 100 electrical typewriters and 10 deskjet printers. The consequential reduction in the cost estimates would be $166,100.

40. The Advisory Committee notes that a total provision of $14.9 million is made for contractual services ($6.0 million), such as water distribution, accommodation, maintenance, power generation, fuel operations, catering, etc. and for the purchase of equipment and supplies ($8.9 million) for the use of the contractor to carry out the required services. Upon inquiry, the Advisory

Committee was informed that these services would be provided by the Brown and Root Services Corporation which, without a competitive bidding, was awarded a contract for a period of three months from 1 July to 30 September 1994. In this connection, the Advisory Committee recalls the Controller's statement in the Fifth Committee on 25 August 1994, when he announced that upon expiry of the contract with Brown and Root on 30 September 1994 international bids would be solicited and a new contract would be issued to the lowest and most qualified bidder (see A/C.5/48/SR.76). Upon inquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that, regrettably, owing to internal difficulties, the Organization had been unable to complete the necessary preparations within the required time-frame and it was therefore necessary to extend the Brown and Root contract for a further period of three months, from 1 October to 31 December 1994. The Advisory Committee was not provided with a satisfactory explanation of the meaning of the "internal difficulties".

41. The Advisory Committee questioned the cost-effectiveness of the arrangement with Brown and Root. Subsequently the Advisory Committee was informed that the estimated requirements for equipment and supplies to support Brown and Root had been decreased by $5.2 million from $8.9 million to $3.7 million.

42. The Advisory Committee was provided, on inquiry, with additional information with regard to the rationale for awarding the contract to Brown and Root. One of the arguments is that there are benefits to this type of arrangement in terms of cost-effectiveness. It was pointed out that to support a force of 6,500 persons (troops and civilians) would normally require approximately 800 military support personnel. The corresponding grand total for UNAMIR is 6,390 (A/49/375, annex X). In view of time constraints, however, it has not been possible for the Advisory Committee to request a cost benefit analysis of the above information.

43. The Advisory Committee notes from additional information provided to it that there are 606 engineers from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland among 1,100 military specialists, who arrived in Rwanda in August 1994 and will return to the United Kingdom in December 1994. In the view of the Advisory Committee, these engineers provide logistics support to the Mission, thus the services to be contracted from Brown and Root may not be required at the originally estimated amount of $6.0 million. Furthermore, account should be taken of the fact that the actual number of staff/personnel actually deployed in the mission area, as reflected in document A/49/375, annex X, and revised in document A/49/375/Corr.1 (1,218 in July, 1,254 in August, 2,761 in September 1994), was much lower than the 6,500 provided as a justification for contractual services amounting to $6.0 million. The Advisory Committee points out that even if the full proposed strength of the mission (6,390) is to be reached during the month of December 1994, it will still be below the level of 6,500 suggested as a point for comparison. The Advisory Committee recommends, therefore, that the estimated requirements for contractual services be reduced by $1.2 million, from $6.0 million to $4.8 million.

44. The Advisory Committee recalls that when it reviewed the contractual arrangements of logistical support provided by the Brown and Root Services Corporation to the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM), the Committee pointed out that the procedures followed for entering into such an arrangement

seemed to be different from the standard procedures followed in other peace-keeping missions and recommended that the Secretary-General actively pursue alternatives for delivery of services at more economical rates. The Advisory Committee believes that the above recommendation is also relevant with regard to UNAMIR and requests that the Secretary-General include in his next budget submission for UNAMIR detailed information on the implementation of this recommendation.

45. The Advisory Committee notes from document A/49/375, paragraph 52, of the report that equipment valued at $9.0 million has been transferred to UNAMIR from UNOSOM II. In accordance with existing practice, this transfer has been taken into account in arriving at the cost estimates for UNAMIR. The Advisory Committee points out that the policy issue relating to the budgetary aspects of transfer of equipment from one peace-keeping operation to another is under review in the context of Committee's consideration of the Secretary-General's report contained in document A/48/945.

46. In view of its observations and recommendations in the paragraphs above, the Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly appropriate $163,101,700 gross for UNAMIR for the period from 5 April to 9 December 1994, inclusive of the $57,063,960 gross authorized by the Advisory Committee under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 48/248. Furthermore, the Advisory Committee recommends the assessment of an amount of $100,744,440 gross, taking into account the amount of $62,357,260 gross, consisting of $57,063,960 gross already assessed on Member States and credits to Member States of $5,293,300 gross representing the balance of the assessment made previously in accordance with resolution 48/248.

Cost estimate for the period from 10 December 1994 to 9 December 1995

47. As reflected in document A/49/375/Corr.1, paragraph 10, the cost estimates of UNAMIR for the above period have been revised to reflect a decrease of $970,500 from $241,172,700 gross ($236,630,400 net) to $240,202,200 gross ($235,659,900 net). Document A/49/375/Corr.1, annex VII, contains a breakdown of the revised estimates by budget line item; as shown therein, the major components of the total decrease of $970,500 gross are: military personnel costs ($536,500) and transport operations ($370,400).

48. Paragraphs 11 and 13 of document A/49/375/Corr.1 indicate that the decrease of $536,500 under military personnel costs (contingent-owned equipment) and the decrease of $370,400 under transport operations (spare parts, petrol, oil and lubricants, repairs and maintenances) are attributable to a reduction in the number of tracked APCs in the previous mandate.

49. As indicated in document A/49/375/Corr.1, paragraph 12, the decrease of $63,600 under premises and accommodations is owing to the fact that rental of the school warehouse at Kigali would not be required.

50. The Advisory Committee is currently considering the Secretary-General's report in document A/48/945, which includes a number of options and proposals

with regard to commitment authority and assessment of the related amounts. Such arrangements as will eventually be in place to meet requirements of UNAMIR beyond 9 December 1994 will have to take into account the decision to be taken by the General Assembly on a general policy covering commitment and assessment. In the meantime, on the basis of what it has recommended for the period from 5 April to 9 December 1994, as adjusted by subtraction of start-up costs (net of Advisory Committee recommended reductions) amounting to $79.3 million, the Advisory Committee recommends that should the Security Council decide to extend UNAMIR beyond 9 December 1994, the Secretary-General be authorized to enter into commitments at a monthly rate not to exceed $10.5 million gross, subject to the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee as to the actual amount.

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SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND THEIR IMPACT ON INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 48/66 of 16 December 1993. It is the fifth report of the Secretary-General under the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security".

2. The first report (A/44/487 and Add.1 and 2) was submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session in pursuance of resolution 43/77 A of 7 December 1988. It contained the replies received from the Member States in response to the Assembly's invitation to establish national panels to monitor and evaluate scientific and technological developments.

3. The second report (A/45/568) was submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session in pursuance of resolution 44/118 A of 15 December 1989. An overview of the changing international security environment was provided by the report. Particular mention was made of the dramatic improvement in East-West relations. A large part of the report contained scientific assessments of major trends in five broad fields of technological development, namely, nuclear technology, space technology, materials technology, information technology and biotechnology. It emphasized that the scientific community and policy makers should work more closely together to grasp the implications of technological change. It also concluded that, to use scientific and technological developments for peaceful purposes, the international community needs to position itself better to follow the nature and direction of technological change. An illustrative framework for technology assessment was included in the report with a view to assisting further discussions on the likely impact of technological changes on international security.

4. The third report (A/47/355) was submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session in pursuance of resolution 45/60 of 4 December 1990, in which the Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to elaborate upon the criteria for technology assessment included in his second report and to continue to follow scientific and technological developments. The report referred to the efforts made by the Secretariat to expand its contacts with the scientific community and survey current literature in the field. It recalled that, in pursuance of resolution 45/62 B of 4 December 1990, the Disarmament Commission was addressing the item "The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields". The Secretary-General believed it would be premature to take further action to develop a framework for technology assessment at that moment in view of the fact that the Commission was scheduled to complete its consideration of the item the following year.

5. The fourth report (A/48/360) was submitted in pursuance of resolution 47/43 of 9 December 1992. It referred to the ongoing discussions in the Disarmament Commission and drew attention to the report of the Secretary-General on the relationship between disarmament and development (A/48/400), which had a bearing on the subject.

6. The present report is submitted in pursuance of resolution 48/66, in which the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to follow scientific and technological developments in order to make an assessment of emerging new technologies and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a framework for technology assessment guided, inter alia, by the criteria suggested in his second report (A/45/568). It takes into account the conclusion of the discussions in the Disarmament Commission, a survey of scientific literature carried out by the Secretariat (see annex) and results of its consultations with technology assessment experts.

II. INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE

7. In the late 1980s, international security concerns over the nature and direction of technological change were essentially twofold. First, there was the concern that modern technology should assist rather than hinder the positive trends initiated by the end of the cold war and that application of new technologies to the qualitative improvement of weapon systems detracted from efforts to reduce and eliminate existing arsenals. Secondly, there was the concern that modern technology should be harnessed to address many of the pressing problems facing the world. For example, it could be used constructively in the field of international security for the verification of arms control and disarmament agreements or in other fields, such as environmental protection and disaster reduction.

8. Those two basic concerns persist. At the same time, some new developments have taken place in the relatively short period between the submission of the Secretary-General's first report on the subject and the present one. As the twentieth century draws to a close, national security is becoming as dependent upon economic power as it had been on military strength, particularly during the cold war. Consequently, the stakes are higher for both advanced and developing countries to master or acquire technologies that will give them a competitive edge. It may be too early to assert that technological changes in the post-cold-war era will be driven mostly by an economic agenda, but it is difficult to ignore the signs of a political shift in that direction.

9. The economic and technological resources of the world continue to be unevenly distributed (see table). Nevertheless, the process of technological change today is more widely diffused than it was even a few years ago. During the cold war, the major military Powers were seen as those primarily responsible for technological innovation. Nowadays, technological change is generated along at least three different paths to economic growth and development. Several industrialized countries continue to rely upon technologies suited to standardization and mass production with heavy capital investment. In the relatively recent experiment of the Pacific and East Asian countries, there is a pronounced emphasis on science-based technologies and customized production. Newly industrializing countries may rely simultaneously on basic, key or enabling technologies. Irrespective of their levels of technological sophistication, however, most economies today share two challenges: changes in consumption patterns and competitiveness in global markets.

Table. World population and technological and economic resources a/

	GDP 1989		Population 1989		GDP per resident 1989		Patents 1989	
	Billion $	% of total	Million	% of total	$	World average = 100	Stocks thousands patents	% of total
World	20 204	100.0	5 201	100.0	3 880	100	3 883	100.0
OECD	14 505	71.8	831	15.9	17 447	450	3 392	87.4
Non-OECD	5 699	28.2	4 370	84.1	1 304	34	491	12.6
Americas	6 716	33.2	713	13.7	9 420	243	1 550	39.9
North America	5 670	28.1	274	5.3	20 722	534	1 493	38.4
Latin America	1 046	5.1	439	8.4	2 382	61	57	1.5
Europe	7 557	37.4	783	15.0	9 640	248	1 555	40.0
Western	5 642	27.9	384	7.4	14 691	379	1 243	32.0
Eastern	1 915	9.5	399	7.6	4 758	123	312	8.0
Asia	5 189	25.7	3 052	58.7	1 700	44	687	17.7
Japan	2 834	14.0	123	2.4	23 046	594	590	15.2
Oceania	335	1.7	26	0.5	12 836	331	64	1.7
Africa	407	2.0	628	12.1	653	17	27	0.7
South Africa	89	0.4	35	0.7	2 592	67	b/	b/

Source: OECD Observer, No. 179, December 1992/January 1993, p. 16.

a/ United Nations data adjusted by the OECD secretariat.

b/ Not available.

10. As long as technological changes were geared to benefit the military sector, issues related to consumption patterns and competitiveness in global markets were important but not critical. Neither the gap between a scientific discovery and the development of a new product, nor the cost of research and development, nor the lack of ready markets for the manufactured goods stood as major obstacles to developing new technologies for national security. That is no longer the case. With a downward trend in global military spending and an increased reliance upon lighter arms in situations of actual conflict, the technological base for more sophisticated weapon systems is getting narrower. Technological change is now more receptive to a new customer - industry. It has a new challenge - competitiveness. Taken together, these two considerations suggest that new technologies will qualify better for survival if they meet the criteria of reduced costs and enlarged markets.

11. Product and process innovation, and improvements in technology, are continuous features of a new economic environment. The coveted new technologies are likely to be those that satisfy several conditions: price of the basic element in the new technology falls continually; there is an ample supply of the

basic element so that its demand and application do not face bottlenecks; and the technology is pervasive so that it has application in several fields. Assessed on those counts, the new technologies emerging in the forefront are mostly in the field of information and materials.

12. A crucial challenge facing the global industrial sector today is how to take advantage of the vast possibilities opened up by new technologies. An equally crucial task facing national economies is how to integrate their defence and commercial industrial sectors. For those interested in acquiring or retaining a leading edge in economic performance, it is becoming important that commercial industry benefits from technologies serving its own ends rather than waiting for spin-offs from the military sector. These are welcome developments. The industry's thirst for global markets could act as a stimulus for promoting agreements on international transfers of technology. The high stakes that national economies have in technological innovation could encourage a closer scrutiny of the nature and direction of technological change.

III. TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

13. Technology has a transforming effect. It improves the human condition for those who can afford it. It gives a comparative economic advantage to those who possess it. It also bestows military prowess on those who choose to employ it for that purpose. For all these reasons, technology transfer continues to arouse different concerns among suppliers and clients. Such concerns have echoed for well over two decades in United Nations conferences dealing with transnational corporate activities, technology transfers, restrictive business practices and peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Having moved back and forth between seeking assurances, reaching understanding and evolving codes of conduct, the discussions, so far, have fallen short of arriving at universally acceptable agreements. More recently, this was evident in the deliberations of the United Nations Disarmament Commission which concluded its work in April 1994 (see A/49/42).

14. As companies and government agencies, the prime players in the defence industry, start looking for new markets, and as the new technologies find new applications, concerns about transfers of dual-purpose technology are becoming more acute. The task of the international community is to ensure that mutually acceptable arrangements are made to address with equal effectiveness two seemingly opposing concerns: to facilitate access to new technologies for economic development and to guard against the risks of weapons proliferation. In pursuing those divergent goals, suppliers weigh a variety of factors, for example, the item, its end use, the recipient and the international market. As very few suppliers gain by imposing unilateral restrictions, there are strong political pressures for multilateral action such as the formation of supplier groups, the promotion of wider acceptance of existing non-proliferation regimes and the formulation of universally applicable principles for technology transfer. Clients, for their part, continue to have reservations about signing away technological options ahead of time.

15. Lately there have been indications of increased transfers of certain technologies between economies at different levels of development. A recent

study by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) noted that royalties of new technology licences to developing countries increased by over 10 per cent in the pharmaceutical and biotechnology fields between 1980 and 1992. This may be due to a greater willingness by the suppliers to reach out to global markets and also to revisions made by many developing countries in their foreign investment laws and practices. These developments could be indicative of a trend to give more weight to economic considerations in transferring technologies that have hitherto been considered likely to be used for military purposes and that have been subject to restrictions arising from the 1972 Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction.

16. Nuclear technology and space-related technologies also are covered by a variety of assurances, agreements and treaties banning their military use. 1/ This is, however, not true of the information and materials technologies per se. Although both have been associated with the defence sector in the past, they are presently incorporated in a vast array of civilian goods and services and can be readily applied to new products. The most effective way of ensuring that their transfer will not contribute to weapons proliferation would be through greater transparency and better understanding of the nature and direction of technological change in general.

17. To assess the international security implications of technology transfers in a changed economic climate, it is important to reshape the terms of the debate in which technology is evaluated. Would the suppliers and clients be better or worse off without the transfer? Are there some areas where technological cooperation would yield better results than doing it alone? What is the range of options available for ensuring that the end use of technology is for the purpose intended in the transfer? Issues like these have been routinely raised in the commercial industrial sector. That experience could provide some useful insights for technology assessment.

IV. TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

18. At least three distinct constituencies - industry, government and the public - are at present interested in technology assessment.

19. Commercial industry needs to assess the performance potential of present and future technologies in order to increase the reliability of its decisions concerning technology and to be in a position to manage effectively an entire project - from the original concept, through its application to the marketing of the end-product. In the experience of industry, technology description and technology forecasting constitute integral components of technology assessment.

20. Technology description signifies the systematic knowledge of technology segmentation, current technology performance in the context of direct application and a technology's interrelatedness with other technologies.

21. Technology forecasting is understood as the systematic prediction of future performance characteristics and applications of familiar and yet to be developed technologies.

22. Technology assessment comprises the systematic identification and evaluation of past, current and future effects of technology in all areas of society and the environment.

23. In industry, the focus of technology assessment is on the product and the market, whereas Governments are also concerned with those organizations and agencies where technology is generated. Formulation of a technology policy for Governments involves an understanding of the relationship between private business, government laboratories and science institutes.

24. While Governments have always needed technology assessment, the establishment of formal institutions to serve that purpose is a rather recent phenomenon. In some countries, separate offices or bureaux for technology assessment have been established, for example, in Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. In others, the functions of technology assessment are carried out as a part of science policy planning, for example, in Brazil, India and Norway. The only known regional institution for technology assessment exists in the European Parliament. There is also an International Association of Technology Assessment and Forecasting Institutions. The European Commission has been involved in organizing periodic congresses on technology assessment.

25. The public's interest in technology assessment is related to broad issues such as the ecological consequences of technological developments and to personal concerns such as safety in the workplace. Societal surveillance of the direction of technological change has been a considerable factor in decision-making, specifically with respect to environmental protection and more generally with respect to the allocation of resources between the military and civilian sectors. Scientifically sound risk assessment of environmental hazards, ecologically safe methods of weapons disposal and employment of space-based technologies for disaster prevention are some of the areas that have been under the public's constant scrutiny.

26. The interaction between industry, public interest groups and Governments has always had an important influence on the direction of technological change. Market changes affect domestic groups, which, in turn, make demands on Governments and have an impact on decision-making. Formal institutions for technology assessment, however, are still in the process of being created.

V. ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

27. The collective knowledge of technology assessment currently available to the United Nations as an institution is not comparable to that possessed by industry, Governments and public interest groups, particularly the scientific community. At the same time, this is a period in which Governments are likely to examine the methods of technology assessment developed by industry in order

to adapt them to decisions regarding the nature and direction of technological change. This is also a period in which a changed economic climate is encouraging greater inter-State cooperation in the area of science and technology. Historically, international organizations have registered the greatest impact on inter-State cooperation during periods of policy adaptation.

28. The United Nations as an international organization is well placed to provide a political milieu for policy adaptation. Many of the political priorities recognized as such today by the international community started as controversial issues on the agenda of the United Nations. The United Nations procedures for consensus-building make provision for gradual policy adaptation, which implies that each participant agrees to follow a course somewhat different from that which it would have pursued in the absence of a joint effort. Member States could be assisted in adopting cooperative policies for influencing the nature and direction of technological change by entrusting some or all of the following functions to the appropriate deliberative and negotiating bodies of the Organization:

(a) Recommending areas for potential collaboration through collective action;

(b) Shaping the agenda to prepare for future negotiations on technology assessment, including goals and means of cooperation;

(c) Building consensus to promote common understanding of the issues;

(d) Mobilizing public support for initiatives intended to ensure that science and technology contribute to international security.

29. The United Nations as an institution could equip itself better to follow scientific and technological developments by allocating additional responsibilities to the Secretariat for:

(a) Drawing on the experiences of national and regional institutions for technology assessment through contact or participation where possible;

(b) Remaining better informed and more knowledgeable through carrying out periodic surveys of scientific literature;

(c) Promoting greater public awareness and understanding of the ecological, developmental and security aspects of scientific and technologies developments.

30. In performing additional functions entrusted to it, the United Nations would stand to gain by encouraging greater interaction between industry, Governments and the public. National and regional initiatives to organize seminars and workshops to that effect would be as welcome in the future as they have been in the past. In carrying out its tasks as an institution, the United Nations should be promoting a more integrated approach to assessing the impact of technological change on international security. Greater interaction between the economic and political sectors of the Secretariat would contribute to that end.

Notes

1/ See A/INF/49/3 and Status of Multilateral Arms Regulations and Disarmament Agreements (United Nations publications, Sales No. E.93.IX.11), vol. 2.

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UNITED
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General Assembly

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A/49/503
12 October 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 120

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN EL SALVADOR

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Larbi DJACTA (Algeria)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 3rd and 4th meetings, on 6 and 11 October 1994. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/49/SR.3 and 4).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before the reports of the Secretary-General (A/48/842/Add.1 and Corr.1) and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/49/458) on the question.

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT DECISION A/C.5/49/L.3

4. At the 4th meeting, on 11 October 1994, the Chairman introduced a draft decision entitled "Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador" (A/C.5/49/L.3).

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.5/49/L.3 without a vote (see para. 6).

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador

The General Assembly, having considered the reports of the Secretary-General 1/ and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions 2/ on the financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador and expressing its concern about the lack of performance reporting for the operation since 1 December 1993:

(a) Decides to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador for the period ending on 30 November 1994 in the amount of 5,643,700 United States dollars gross (5,040,800 dollars net);

(b) Requests the Secretary-General to submit a performance report for the period from 1 December 1993 to 31 May 1994 and a response to the request made by the Advisory Committee in paragraph 13 of its report before 10 November 1994, to allow it to consider fully the budget for the operation.

1/ A/48/842/Add.1 and Corr.1

2/ A/49/458.

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Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 63 (c)

REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: UNITED NATIONS DISARMAMENT FELLOWSHIP, TRAINING AND ADVISORY SERVICES PROGRAMME

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In resolution 48/76 C, of 16 December 1993, entitled "United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue the implementation of the Geneva-based programme and to report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session.

2. The present report is submitted pursuant to that request.

II. DISARMAMENT FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME

A. 1994 fellowships

3. Thirty disarmament fellowships were awarded in 1994. One fellow was unable to participate. The names and nationalities of the 29 young diplomats who benefited from the 1994 fellowships are as follows:

1.	Mr. Federico VILLEGAS BELTRAN	Argentina
2.	Ms. Ellen HANSEN	Australia
3.	Mr. Yeshey DORJI	Bhutan
4.	Mr. Louis-Philippe SYLVESTRE	Canada
5.	Mr. Genxin LI	China
6.	Mr. Ogbai HABTEMICAEL	Eritrea
7.	Mr. Michael Yirdaw LEBARGACHEW	Ethiopia
8.	Mr. Parfait S. ONANGA-ANYANGA	Gabon
9.	Ms. Daisy L. I. CARROL	Gambia
10.	Ms. Marcia THOMAS	Jamaica
11.	Mr. Hani CHAAR	Lebanon
12.	Mr. Mohamed S. OULD MOHAMED LEMINE	Mauritania
13.	Mr. Ramón T. ROMERO REYES	Mexico
14.	Mr. Lotfi BOUCHAARA	Morocco
15.	Mr. Aboubacar MOHAMADOU	Niger
16.	Mr. Tariq JAVED	Pakistan
17.	Mr. Jamil RABAH	Palestine Liberation Organization
18.	Ms. Martha S. ASHWELL-FERNANDEZ	Paraguay
19.	Mr. Jakub SKIBA	Poland
20.	Mr. Paolo C. FERREIRA CHAVES	Portugal
21.	Mr. Abou THIAM	Senegal
22.	Mr. Pavol TOKAR	Slovakia
23.	Ms. Stasa KOBI	Slovenia
24.	Mr. Kwang-Chul LEW	Republic of Korea
25.	Mr. Ahmed A. JAWAD	Sri Lanka
26.	Mr. Maher BADDOUR	Syrian Arab Republic
27.	Mr. Ismail ARAMAZ	Turkey
28.	Mr. Geoffrey NKURLU	United Republic of Tanzania
29.	Mr. Pedro VAZ RAMELA	Uruguay

4. By the end of 1994, the programme will have trained a total of 378 government officials from 133 Member States.

B. Programme of studies

5. The 1994 programme of studies started on 8 August 1994 at Geneva and will conclude on 29 October 1994 at United Nations Headquarters. It included a programme of lectures; speaking, drafting and simulation exercises; the preparation of individual research papers on various disarmament and security issues; attendance at the Conference on Disarmament and the First Committee of the General Assembly; and study visits to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna, and to five Member States at their invitation: Finland, France, Germany, Japan and Sweden.

6. At IAEA, the fellows attended lectures and briefings on various topics, including the IAEA safeguards activities and the nuclear non-proliferation regime. The fellows also participated in the thirty-eighth session of the General Conference of IAEA, in particular, the agenda items on: (a) implementation of the agreement between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the application of the safeguards in connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; and (b) an African nuclear-weapon free zone. In addition, various relevant films were shown to the fellows.

7. The study visits to the five Member States were organized in a generous and efficient manner by the Governments of the host countries and provided the fellows with invaluable sources of information and practical knowledge. The institutions and sites visited by the fellows in the course of those study visits are as follows:

(a) Finland. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (lectures on disarmament and security related issues); the Finnish Centre for Nuclear Safety and Radiation at Helsinki; the Department of Chemistry of the University of Helsinki (Finnish research project on the verification of chemical disarmament); and the Institute of Seismology at the University of Helsinki (Finnish research project on the seismological verification of nuclear tests);

(b) France. The Centre de Conferences Internationales (lectures on disarmament issues);

(c) Germany. The Federal Foreign Office (briefings/round-table discussions on disarmament and security-related issues at the Division of Disarmament and Arms Control); the Press and Information Office of the Federal Government; the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) reduction site at Charlottenhof, Sachsen; and Buck Inpar Gmbh, former maintenance and assembling plant of the Armed Forces of the German Democratic Republic (missiles conversion);

(d) Japan. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (briefings on disarmament and security issues); Hiroshima (meeting with the Mayor of Hiroshima City, discussions with atomic-bomb victims and visit to Hiroshima Atomic-bomb

Hospital); and Nagasaki (meeting with the Mayor of Nagasaki City, discussions with atomic-bomb victims and visit to the Megumino-Oka Hill of Grace (a nursing home for atomic-bomb victims);

(e) Sweden. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (lectures on various disarmament and security-related issues); the National Defence Research Institute; the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI); the Department of Peace and Conflict Research (Uppsala); and the Institute of International Affairs, Stockholm.

III. REGIONAL DISARMAMENT WORKSHOPS

8. The workshops, which are regional in character, complement the programme of fellowships, which is global in scope. The main objectives of the workshops are to promote a better understanding and awareness of the current process of disarmament deliberations and negotiations, particularly those of specific interest to the region concerned, and to explore possible regional or subregional measures that might strengthen regional security.

9. Regional workshops have already been held for Africa at Lagos, for Asia and the Pacific at Bandung, Indonesia, and for Latin America and the Caribbean at Mexico City. One regional workshop is planned for 1995.